Lectures on the Practice of Medecine by Adam Kuhn.

Vol. I.

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Hippocrates has been always esteemed y. Father of Medecine.
He was a Descendant of Aesculapius, who had flourished
700 Years before him, and born at Cos, about 458 before
y. Birth of Christ. He was a Man of great natural
Sagacity & an accurate Observer; he found Medecine involved
in Obscurity & magic Nonsense. His principal excellence
consists consists in Accuracy & Observation. His Diagnostics
& Prognostics are held in such high esteem, that they have been
and still continue to be transcribed by others. His Method
seems to have been this: He wrote down Aphorisms, but
on further Experience found that some were too general, others
too particular, others again to ~~explain~~ obscure, he therefore
added to some, detracted from others, and y. obscure he
explained; these were afterwards all published together
without any order, and many spurious were added. They
have since been taken by Men to ~~who~~ shelter both their
Vende & Nonsense under them, as they contain many Passages
that can be explained in very diff.t Manners, &c. has been
~~more~~ too much done formerly by Men of understanding, who might
have employed their time to much better purposes.
He sometimes joyned Reasoning to Experience, which is
generally above what one could expect from a Man unacquainted
with natural Philosophy, Anatomy, Physiology &c. Some of
his Writings are admirable, others are superstitious & obscure. His
Observations do not hold good in this Climate for y. following
Reasons: Luxury is at present at a much greater Height than

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it was in his Time, this enervates ye. Body much more, than ye. simple Diet they used. His Practice allowed Nature to come to a Crisis, and was more adapted to a warm Climate, where Diseases are brought more regularly to a Crisis; and we find by Cleghorns Description of ye. Diseases in Minorca that his Observations hold good in warm Climates. Yet they have been formerly esteemed both to ye. northward & southward of ye. Country in wch. Hippocrates practised. His Surgery is universally allowed to be good; but his practice of Medicine is called in question: it was simple and wout many Medecines. He thought a fever to be an effort of Nature to throw off some peccant Matter, ~~wch~~ which required a certain Space of Time, and by some Evacuation or another, whence arose his critical Days: The Business of ye. Physician was to moderate or temper ye. efforts of Nature. He bled sparingly and used cooling Glysters during ye. fever; Vomits he seldom ordered, and these indeed were more given as Preservatives than Restoratives of Health. He gave Cathartics when he thought the febrile Matter concocted and gathered in ye. Stomach, wch. he prognosticated from ye. Nausea; but thought it in ye. Blood from a Sediment or even Cloud in ye. Urine. He gave diluting Liquors in abundance: warm Water, Barley Water simple & mixed w oxymel, Ptisans. His Observations & Dietetics are so compliest as to want little from being finished Pieces. The Writings ye. deserve our Notice and are distinguished by Candor, Elegance & Simplicity of Style are his: Prognostics, a highly finished Treatise. His Aphorisms are sometimes obscure, but valuable on ye. whole. Of ye. Epidemics his 1st, and 3d. Book only are reckoned genuine. To him are joyned

42 Cases, which have greatly puzzled all his Commentators. These seem to have been highly inflammatory & ardent Fevers. 25 out of ye 42 died, which is strange and difficultly accounted for, nor is it less so his having ordered them no Med^s. For three only had Glysters given them, 3 he ordered Suppositories, one had his head bathed, and another was bled on ye 8th day who was ill of a Pleurisy. The Question now remains whether any Remedies were applied or no? He was so accurate as always to mention his Remedies; but then he says orders Glysters and bleeding in his Treatment of acute & ardent Fevers, so that we must believe, with Galen, that he orders Remedies, but thought it unnecessary to mention them. Berger in his Comparison of ye Physick of Hippocrates with ye Moderns, attempts to shew that these were not Patients of Hippocrates, but Cases which had come to his Knowledge. His Books on Diet are reckoned genuine and his Book on Diet & acute Diseases is reckoned one of ye best. His Book de Aere &c. is a sensible Book, nor is his Book de humoribus without some sensible Things. His Surgery is still in esteem, and his Book de officio Medici is read wth Advantage. Many good Things are likewise contained in ye other Books on Epidemics. He did Honor & Credit to his Profession by living to ye Age of 104.

After him Medicine made little Progress for a great Time. Plato introduced into it all ye Extravagancies & Wildness his

fertile Genius could invent, and Aristotle his subtil Reasonings on Elegance &c, nor did was any thing added untill Horophilus & Erasistratus appeared, who were Men of Sense & Sagacity. Serapion appeared in y. 38th Century and gave Medecine a new Turn. His followers neglected Anatomy, y. Dissection of morbid Bodies, and enquiries into remote, latent or hidden Causes. Heraclitus of Tarentum was y. greatest Man of this Sect, he lived at y. end of y. 38th Century. Beside him y. only one of note was Sextus Empiricus before Galen, and after Galen Marcellus Burdigalensis, who practised at Rome, was famous. The Empirics brought no Accession to Medecine, but it suffered less by them than by y. Dogmatists, who accused them for not observing hidden Causes, whilst they retorted and accused y. Dogmatists of paying no regard to Observation & Experience. There have always been Physicians who prescribed merely for a few Symptoms without knowing y. Disease, and called themselves empirics, when on y. other hand, there are those, who call ymselves Dogmatists, y. prescribe for Causes, w. w. they are entirely unacquainted. Celsus gives us a distinct Account of y. Empirics, as does Galen, but we have y. best History of Physick in Le Clerc. Medecine was in a low State at Rome; Artacharcas came to Rome about this Time, but was banished thence, nor did Medecine gain admittance untill one hundred Years after this when Asclepiades came to Rome. Yet even then it was practised

* He was ye. first ye. introduced Leeches into Medicine

only by Slaves, tho the Romans, ~~were~~ and even Cato, were wonderfully given to Magic & Superstition. Asclepiades was from Bithynia, a vain Man but very eloquent, and y. friend and Physician of Cicero. He professed to cure citò, tuto et jucunde. He was a great Theorist and reduced Physick to y. knowledge of ly. Causes of Diseases. His Philosophy was epicurean, which led him into many ridiculous Fancys: He bled in a Pleurisy but not in a Peripneumony: he was against bleeding in y. highest fevers, even Phrensys, nor allowed his Patients to drink any cold Water or take Sleep y. first 3 days, however willing. He called Hippocrates Practice a Meditation on Death, and was an arrogant impudent Pretender. His Disciple Cassius is mentioned respectfully by Celsus. Themison another of his Disciples was Author of y. methodic Sect. They imagined Diseases to consist either in Stricture, Laxity, or a Mixture of both, and adapted all their Remedies to cure either y. one or y. other. They admitted critical Days.# Celius Aurelianus says he recovered from a Hydrophobia ~~by~~ y. Bite of a mad Dog, and when he afterwards attempted to write on y. Disease, he was affected with it as often as he attempted it. Thessalus was a vain insolent Man, who banished ~~Medicine~~ Cathartics entirely out of Medicine. Soranus was y. greatest Man of y. methodic Sect; it is thought that Celius Aurelianus translated his Works into barbarous Latin.

* These embraced promiscuously y. good things of all y. others, and rejected only their idle Fancies & Theories.

He was an african, and to him we are obliged for many particulars on Herophilus, Diocles and others. He was very exact in observing Symptoms. Allowed purging only in Dropsies; and was particularly attentive to y. ease of y. patient, favouring him wherever he could; he attended much to y. Air of y. Chambers, by introducing fresh Air, burning Vinegar, Aromatics and other things that might render it refreshing and agreeable. Prosper Alpinus, in his Medicina methodica, attempted to introduce his System again, but made no Proselytes. The Ecclatic Sect was more sensible than any of y. preceding.* Aurelius Cornelius Celsus was of this Sect, and I think there is little doubt but he was a practical Physician. Hippocrates & Asclepiades are his Favourites, but he differs sometimes from both. He rejects critical Days. He deals little in internals, but much in externals, and for that purpose has a Variety of Compositions. His Style is pure & elegant and ought therefore to be perused by all Students in Medicine. Contemporary w.th him was Antonius Musa, who was y. first y. properly introduced y. cold Bath, by means of w.ch he cured Augustus Cæsar, and obtained many Privileges not only for himself, but y. Faculty; notwithstanding this Physick made but little progress in Rome, and was chiefly practised by Slaves; and many absurd ridiculous things were introduced into it, e.g. Theriaca, Philonium & other monstrous Compositions. —

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Plutarch, tho no Physician, left us a fine Treatise on ye. Preservation of Health. It is doubtful when Aretæus lived, but probably in Vespasians Reign. He was of ye. pneumatic Sect, and was ye. first who used Cantharides externally. He reduced Medicine into a System, and deserves to be read.

Galen of Pergamus, was born 131 after ye. christian Æra, he lived to ye. Time of Severus, but practised Medicine chiefly during ye. Reign of Antoninus. He was ye. most learned & judicious Man of ye. Age; but vain & superstitious especially in Dreams. He wrote 500 Volumes, the half of which were on Medicine. He swallowed up all ye. other Sects, and professed none himself, but yet favoured ye. hippocratic from ye. first beginning. He is ye. Repository of all ye. ancient Learning in Physick. He never mentions Aretæus which makes it probable they were Contemporaries. Notwithstanding his great Merits & Erudition he was ye. greatest Corrupter of Medicine ye. ever existed, by introducing into it all ye. Subtelties of Aristotle. He reduced ye. whole to four principal heads or Temperaments, and all Medicines were ranked according to these four primary Qualities or Temperaments. His Book de Elementorum Facultatibus is very good, and ye. principal Mine from whence all others were copied for near 1500 Years. He is ye. best Commentator & Explainer on Hippocrates's Works. Andreas Lacuna gave us a useful Abridgment of his Works.

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Oribasius lived at y. end of y. fourth Century, and copies Galen close, without giving us much original. He introduced scarifying about Cupping into Medicine, and descants upon y. good effects of it.

Aetius Amidenus, wrote at y. end of y. 5th Century, a great Compiler. First that describes Vena medinensis. He gives an external Remedy for y. Gout, and lays down dietetical Rules, dictated by y. most exorbitant Fancys.

Alexander Tralian lived towards y. end of y. 6th Century, and is the best practical Writer after the Ancients; he is methodic & expert in distinguishing Diseases. The Remedies he prescribes are sometimes superstitious, but generally neat & good. He appeals sometimes to his own Observations, which have very good.

Paulus Ægineta lived about y. middle of y. 7th Century. He transcribes a great deal from Tralian. He was y. first that practised Midwifery. His Books on Surgery are very good, and held in such Esteem by Fabricius de Aqua pendente that he chose them for his Text book to comment on. He is y. first that describes y. Operation of Bronchotomy, tho the practicability of it was mentioned by a much more antient Author. He may be said to be y. last of y. classical greek Writers in Physick, and writes in a Style superior to y. Age in w. he lived, which we may observe was not done by y. roman Writers, who soon after y. Decline of y. Empire wrote a barbarous Latin. There is here a Chasm in y. grecian History for near 500 Years, during w. time we have only one medical Writer of note, Johannes Actuarius, who first mentions y. milder Cathartics, which he had probably learned from y. Arabians. He likewise gave y. stronger purgatives in less Doses than had been generally practised.

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In ye Decline of ye Roman Empire, ye Sciences declined likewise & sunk into obscurity from ye 3d to ye 15th Century. Some one Genius broke thro ye Cloud now & then; Medecine shared ye fate of ye other Sciences chiefly. But it nevertheless acquired some accidental Improvements. Upon ye Irruption of ye Arabians into Egypt, they destroyed ye alexandrian Library which had been founded by Cleopatra (that founded by ye Ptolemys had been before destroyed in ye Civil Wars between Cæsar & Pompey) and wherein all ye ancient Learning of Greeks & Romans was contained. Some private Persons saved a few Books out of ye general destruction, and these were chiefly medical. But it was not long before ye Arabians, and even Mahometans who were allowed it seems to study them, translated the grecian & roman Authors into their Language & made themselves Masters of their Physick: Rhasis Abas gives us ye best Account of ye State of ye arabian Physick. His Book was translated into Latin by Stephanus of Antioch. From him we learn that the Works of Mesue are lost. Rhazes is one of ye oldest and most original of their Writers, and died in ye Year 932. He is with Justice called ye Galen of ye arabians. His Compendium Medicinæ is a Compilation from ye greek Writers; but yet contains some good observations. His Book on ye Diseases of ye Joints is worth reading. He is ye first ye treats of ye Diseases of Children; he is likewise ye first that describes ye Spina Bifida accurately. In him we have ye first Description of ye Small Pox & Measles, and a first one. His Cure of ye Small Pox is nearly ye same as Sydenhams. He is likewise ye first that introduced chemical Remedies into Medecine

* and ye old grecian Doctrines were forsaken

Avicenna was a man of great Genius, but so addicted to pleasure, that he minded little else. His Works are chiefly compilations.
Abenzoar lived soon after Avicenna. A candid and good observer. He is y. first y. describes an Inflammation and Abscess of y. Mediastinum. He died at y. Age of 134. —
Averrhoes lived soon after Abenzoar. He died about y. Year 1196. Albucasis the same w. Albucasi, is y. last arabian of Note, and lived in y. 12th Century. He was a good Surgeon and hardy Operator. He describes Lithotomy in y. same Manner as it was performed by Frere Jaques.
The Arabians then were y. first who introduced Chemical Meds. in to Physick. They made no Additions in Surgery, except what was done by Albucasis; they made great additions to y. Materia Medica: they discovered y. Method of making Sugar, and thence introduced Syrups into Shops, whereas y. Ancients were always obliged to confine themselves to Honey. They loaded Medicine w. numerous & extravagant Compositions. Introduced y. milder Cathartics. They bled less freely than y. Ancients, who freq.ly bled ad Animi Deliquium. Their Manner of Writing is loose and unconnected, but much less so in their medical, than other Writings where it is often extravagant & fanciful. They Originals they copied might perhaps confine their Thoughts more & give them a better Style. Their Physick was introduced into Europe with Applause, as were their other Sciences, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry &c, probably first owing to y. Croisades, by which y. europeans became acquainted with y. Asiatics —

From y. Arabians we return to y. barbarous Latin Physicians of whom we have first Constantinus, a vain Man & mere Compiler. Carolus magnus had founded a College at Salernum in 802, where there were Professors of Hebrew & arabic. The Schola salernitana was y. produce of their joint Labour, and dedicated to Robert Duke of Normandy. About this Time the Jews were y. principal Physicians, the again one of y. Canons of y. Church. Carolus Magnus had two, who compiled y. Table of Health, a contemptible performance; about y. end of the 10th Century they had engrossed almost y. whole of Physick, and some of them were even employed by y. Popes and at all y. Courts of Europe. From y. 11th to y. 14th Century medical Writers were numerous; I shall only mention y. principal amongst them. Roger Bacon. Wrote some sensible observations on y. diaetetics. He was a great Man, but loved Theories & believed an universal Remedy. Chemical Remedies were introduced in y. 13th Century by Arnaldus de Villa Nova a Man of Tradition, and others. Bernhard Gordon lived in 1305.

John of Gadesden wrote his Rosa anglica in y. beginning of y. 14th Century. He had good common Sense, and was y. first english Physician at Court. He had great Impudence & Folly, by w. he pleased. His Book is a great literary Curiosity as it contains all y. Recipes, that he could get, and y. practice of those Days; he likewise gives y. Cookery of those Days. His Etymology is y. most ridiculous & foolish that could be thought of.

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Balescon de Tarenta is ye. only Author ye. writes fm experience.
At this time ye. Nature of Mineral Waters began to be en-
quired into. a noble Paduan wrote
on all ye. Mineral Waters of Italy.
Guido de Cauliaco was ye. first ye. reduced Surgery into a System.
Fallopius compares him to Hippocrates. He describes ye.
plague ye. raged 1348, wch. is said to have destroyed a quarter pt.
of Mankind. In 1483 the sweating sickness first broke out
in England; it attacked none but english, whether at home or
abroad; it did not attack ye. Scotch and other Foreigners living
in England, as it attested by Dr. Cajius, a Man of Veracity, who
gives an accurate Acct. of it. It raged 5 diffnt times: ye. 1st
time it killed in 3 hours, but ye. 5th time in Chours. In 1551
180 Persons died of it in one Day in Westminster.
Before ye. end of ye. 15th Century great Revolutions happened
wch. had great Influence on human affairs: the Art of
Printing was discovered, by wch. ye. Learning of ye. Ancients soon
became publick. Men recovered out of ye. Lethargy into wch.
they had been involved for near 15 Centuries. The Superiority
of ye. Ancients was acknowledged, and they were universally
studied. Arts & Sciences made great Progress; but Medicine
much less for some time yn. ye. polite Arts, as it requires
Observation & Experience, wch. are not to be obtained within
ye. Age of one Man. At ye. end of ye. 15th Century the venereal
Disease made its first appearance in Italy; upon wch. ye. pens
of many were employed; but I shall defer giving an Acct. of
them, untill I come to treat of ye. Lues venerea

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Antonius 1502. de abditis morborum Causis. Contains many original Observations. Alexander Benedictus consists chiefly of Compilation. Jacobus Berengarius has left us excellent Observations in his Book de Fractura Cranii, w.h is still a Standard Book. At this Time a new Sect started up that threatned nothing less than Destruction to ancient & modern Physick. Chemistry was studied chiefly by Bacon, Ripley and others, who were all of opinion y.t there was an universal Remedy in Nature; but y. Chemists were little noticed untill y. 16th Century, when y. ~~universal~~ Pox had spread over all Europe, and baffled y. Arts of y. most experienced Physician. Jacobus Berengarius is y. first who used Mercury in y. Cure of it. About this Time Paracelsus appeared. He was bred a Physician, but soon conceived a most soverign Contempt for all Physicians, and applied himself totally to Chemistry. He was called to Basil as a Professor, where he burnt Galen & Avicenna w.h great form, and abused all Physicians except Hippocrates. He acquired great fame by using strong Medecines & giving them in Doses never heard of before. He was a most profligate and vile Man, and died in poverty at Saltzburgh in y. 45th Year of his Age. He certainly had a great Genius; but strong Passions, and was more than half frantick. His Writings are numerous but obscure, partly owing to y. Language and partly to Design, in order to make his Works appear y. more profound. He believed & said he had ~~an~~ a universal Remedy, but died ~~in~~ y. same Age w.h Agrippa between whom & Paracelsus there is a great Similitude of Manners. This was y. origin of y. chemical Sect, w.h continued

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distinct for above 100 Years, but in great Respect all over Europe. They despised Anatomy and all Theory drawn from Physiology and recommended y. hot Regimen in Fevers, and rejected y. Bleeding. They did Service to Medicine not only by introducing Chemistry, but by being a Spur to y. other Physicians.

Century 16.

Johannes Fernelius. An excellent Mathematician, great Practitioner & most elegant Writer; and had more of original Genius than any of his Cotemporaries

John Caius 1556 published on y. sweating Sickness. He and Linacker were Restorers of y. grecian Physick, and the only two in Britain.

Amatus Lusitanus 1557. Wrote Observations in Medicine and contains many excellent Things, but must be read w. Caution.

Lommius gives an accurate Acc.t of y. Diagnosis & Prognosis. His Book de febb. is candid & sensible, in it he agrees w. Sydenham in recommending small Beer & in fevers.

Hieronymus Cardanus flourished at y. end of this Century, a learned but vain Man. Restless, inquisitive & credulous, and contains many new things, but his facts are not to be depended on.

Cornaro de Sanitate tuenda; this excellent Treatise he wrote at y. Age of 90, and lived many Years after. Many valuable things are likewise contained in Valeriola, Wierius, Pollera, Dodonaeus & Marcellus Donatus: this last made a Collection of Observations for his Cotemporaries & y. Ancients, w. are worth having.

Forestus, his Fidelity is a little doubtful.

Prosper Alpinus de prænotiendo Vita & Morte, a good Book, but were better to out his Reasonings. His Medicina egyptiorum contains some important facts of Physick of ye Nation.
Platerus is one of ye best Books of ye kind.
Schenckius contains a most usefull Collection of Cases.
Charles Piso is very valuable for his enumeration of Symptoms and morbid Dissections.
Bolchedor is a valuable Book.
Salgrius Observations are very good.

Writers on Diet

The two following contain every thing said on ye Subject
Joannis Bonycinus de Re Cibaria and Sebesius de Alimentorum facultatibus.

Practical & systematical Writers untill ye middle of last Century.

Hereira, contains an accurate Description of ye epidemics in Spain.
Crato has valuable & curious things in his Epistola & Consultationes.
Gesnerus Thesaurus Remedior: many ingenious practical Remarks. Botallus de curatione Sanguinis missione; advises copious bleeding. Hollerius, Jacobæus & Duretus all commentators on Hippocrates, but no observations of their own.
Mercurialis His practical Works are subscriptitious. His Medicina gymnastica is good, but greatly attached to ye Ancients, so that he dissuades Riding, because it was not customary in them.

Nicholas Piso de cognoscendis & curandis Morbis, republished by Boerhave; he may serve for all ye. rest.

Platerus, a fine practitioner, divides his Diseases almost in ye. same Manner as Sauvages, & seems to have furnished the hint to Tobias Cober an elegant & ingenious Book.

Sanctorius Practice contains some ingenious things. His Experiments on perspiration are very fine, but not so universally applicable as generally thought, as he was unacquainted w. ye. inhalent System of Vessels.

Cotemporary w. Sanctorius is Lucius Septalius, one of ye. best Commentators on Hippocrates. His Animadversiones & Curationes Morborum are excellent things.

Ballonius was ye. last of ye. hippocratic Sect in France, and ye. best. His Book on epidemics is very good and merits attention. He was, as all other Physicians of this, addicted to Astrology.

About this Time Surgery made much greater Proficiency than Medecine, as it is a much easier Branch of Science and does not require ye. Study & Labour, Medecine does. Here we deservedly mention Ambrosius Parœus, Surgeon to four Kings of France. He was a modest, ingenious & candid Man, of great Experience but little Learning. He contains also many fine Observations.

Fallopius was no less a great Surgeon, than Physician & Anatomist.

Franciscus Rousseus wrote an excellent Treatise de Partu cæsareo. He likewise wrote on Lithotomy & commends ye. high operation.

Hieronymus Fabricius ab Aqua pendente published a Book under ye. Title of pentateuchus chirurgicus, by which he appears to have been a good Surgeon and ingenious in ye. Invention of Instruments.

Observations.

About ye. end of ye. 16th Century Blisters were introduced into Medicine, wd. occasioned great Disputes between ye. Physicians of that Age; both parties reasoned from Theory. Dretaus had applied them in ye. Diseases proceeding from cold humors. They were however little used before ye. 17th Century, as appears from Fernelius Works, who prescribes them very seldom and only then in Diseases proceeding from cold humors. Cauteries Issues & Setons were undoubtedly in much greater use in ye. Ancients than they are at present in this degenerate & luxurious Age. J. Costaus De ignis medicinal praesidiis wrote a book on this Subject about this Time which deserves to be read as it gives us every thing relating to that matter. About this Time Caspar Taglicozza published his Book De Chirurgia Curtorum, which occasioned great Disputes between ye. Physicians; numbers of whom doubted ye. practicability of it. It is not to be doubted but what it has been practised successfully as we have ye. Writings of Vesalius, Hildanus, & Prezeuvialis and other eminent Men to confirm it. — Fabricius Hildanus a great Surgeon and contains excellent Observations. Marcatus contains good Observations interspersed with Scholastic Jargon. Marcus Aurelius Severinus, a Neapolitan. He was a bold and dexterous Surgeon, who wrote in a barbarous Style, and contains numberless good Observations. Physick at this Time made but small Progress, in comparison of what might have been expected from ye. great Improvements made in Anatomy, Chemistry and Botany. They still retained the ancient Theories concerning ye. Qualities of Temperaments &c — They excel chiefly in ye. Diagnostics

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and Prognostics that we have left by them. The scholastic Philosophy still kept ground, notwithstanding ye great Bacon lived then, and laid down better Rules for ye Study of Medecine than any other person. None of ye Physicians paid any regard to him except Sydenham, untill the Times of Baglivi. The Discovery of ye Circulation of Blood produced no great Alterations in ye State of Physick. It was some time before it was universally admitted, and when admitted was not rightly understood nor knew they how to make a proper use off it. Their ancient Theories still subsisted. I now return to give an account of ye systematic Writers.

Johannes Baptista Van Helmont, he was bred a Physician, and conceived a great Contempt for ye regular Physicians because they were not able to all their Learning to cure ye Itch, wch he afterwards did by a little Sulphur. He was an excellent Chemist but a Wrongheaded Enthusiast. A good Scholar; but ignorant of Anatomy & Physiology. He exploded Galens Doctrines, but substituted worse in his place; he derived all Fevers from acid, and forbid Bleeding; he died in ye 66th Year of his Age, by following his own Theory, of ye Pleurisy; tho he had boasted an universal Remedy to prolong Life. Before ye end of ye last Century ye mechanical & chemical Physicians had entirely exploded Galen. He was not a servile follower of Paracelsus, but differed from him occasionally. Sennertus has left us ye most complete System of Medecine and Pathology of ye last Age. The Recipes which he gives are

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prescribed from Theory, and not what he used in his own Practice. He wrote an excellent Book on fevers.

Riverius was a celebrated Physician; his Praxis seems to be an Abridgement of Sennertus. Bonetus de Medicina Indorum has some excellent Observations. Gulielmus Ballonius de Medicina Brasiliensium contains many good things.

Thomas Willis adopted most of Helmont's Theory. He was a great Anatomist, and has good observations on nervous Disorders. He is an elegant classical Writer and therefore more read than he would otherwise be.

Franciscus De Le Boe Sylvius a celebrated Professor of Leyden, an acute ingenious Man, and an excellent Anatomist & Chemist. He embraced ye Helmontian Theory, deducting ye Cause of all fevers from acids, and endeavoured to cure them by volatile Alkalis. No Theory that ever existed was productive of so much Mischief to Mankind, as it spread universally. He ~~used~~ prescribed Opium very freely, and it is said that himself died from too great Dose of it. The Pearl Julips, which are prescribed sometimes, were taken from him. The giving of absorbents, in Children's Diseases, and which is a very rational Practice, are likewise taken from him.

Thomas Sydenham appears to have been ye greatest practitioner that ever lived. He seems to have been little acquainted w. Books, but to have had a high esteem for Hippocrates, whom however he does not seem to have followed much. He is a perfect Model for Integrity and Candour. He is falsely accus

a. Sydenham however had his failings. He freq.ly laid to great stress on things; thus in recommending Riding for y.e Phthisis he exaggerates greatly. Riding has its use, but does not perform what Sydenham would make us believe.

** Smaller died in 1683 in y.e flower of his age. His Works contain nothing remarkable. He followed Sydenham both in Theory & Practice

of having had no Theory, for there is no Practice of Physick
without Theory; but then they sat loose on him, and he
never kept long one after it appeared dubious to him. He gave
Opiates freely but judiciously, and introduced y. simple
Practice. He was more esteemed by Foreigners than by
his Countrymen, who generally call'd him a Quack. It
is hard to say when Quack is properly applied; for if it is
always applied when a Person orders a Medecine in a Disease
of whose Cause he is ignorant, or orders a Medecine of whose
Manner of operating he is ignorant, it must be applied to
a great many. × Boerhave had y. highest Veneration for
Sydenham, which he diffused all over Europe. Before Sy-
denham Physicians affixed certain Symptoms to
Diseases, which they then cured all in y. same Manner. He
was y. first who observed in his Treatise on Epidemics, that
y. same Diseases may often require very diff.t Treatment, and
that what helped one Year, was hurtful y. next. He there
fore did not persist in y. use of y. same Meds., but tried others
and was generally so lucky as to be successful. ~~##~~
The State of Physick was in a wretched Situation at this time;
the Ancients were neglected, and nothing better substituted in
their place. The mechanical Physicians × arose about this time
who considered the
Body as a mere Machine, never regarded y. Mind or sentient
Principle, but were for demonstrating every Phanomenon
on mathematical Principles. — Quite diff.t Causes

were found out now, and every thing was to be explained by Stricture or Lapsum

Borelli de Motu Animalium, an ingenious Book

Bellini was y. first who entered deep into mechanical Reasoning. In his Book de Urinis he should first have considered whether y. Facts of Hippocrates were true, before he attempted an mechanical Explanation of them. He was followed by Pitcarne, and in Italy.

Baglivi was a Physician of y. most enlarged Views. In his Praxis medica he shews himself y. true Disciple of Bacon. His Observations on Blisters are judicious. He died in y. prime of Life.

Sir John Floyer wrote a Treatise on y. cold Bath, w.h. he contains many excellent observations. He likewise wrote a Treatise on y. Asthma, w.h. under w.h. Disease he laboured himself, the best extant on y. Subject.

Frederick Hoffman, he continued writing for 50 Years, was an Adviser of y. mechanical System, and a good Chemist; he also took in y. sentient principle. He was a Man of great medical Erudition & a fine Observer. In his Writings he appears a plain good natured, candid Man, often dull always tedious. He and Stahle were Contemporaries and Rivals, and divided all Germany between them. He used few, and those weak, Medicines. He was credulous, and too much delighted with his Secrets, liquor Anodynus, Nitre & absorbing Powders. To y. former of these especially he attributes most surprising Virtues, ~~but not~~ and much more than it deserves.

Stahl his Rival introduced a Doctrine wch. had been obscurely pointed at by some of ye. Ancients, but more particularly by Van Helmont. He was a Man of an acute and penetrating Genius, and long and accurate Observation. He ascribed the greatest part of Diseases to a Plethora, and Attributed all Crises and ye. like efforts of Nature, as they are generally called, to a rational Soul, and therefore not to be suppressed, but be gently expelled by diminishing ye. plethora, wch. was rather to be done by aloetics to promote ye. hemorrhoidal Flux. He is ye. Author of a numerous Sect in Germany; but in England he was followed by Dr. Nicholls only. He writes in an obscure Manner. He was an excellent Chemist. Juncker & Carlius explain his Works very well.

Dr. Mead is an elegant Writer and worthy Man, the Patron of Literature. In his Book de Imperio Solis & Luna he wch. was his first Production, he falls in Theory, but has some good Observations. The Monita & praecepta medica, wch. were his last Writings, are good, but contain nothing new or original.

Dr. Friend ye. Colemporary and Friend of Dr. Mead was an elegant Scholar & classical Writer. He was of ye. mechanical Sect. He reasons from Expts made on ye. blood out of ye. Body, wch. is very fallible Reasoning. The Histories of Diseases annexed to his Emmenalogia are suspected. He was ye. first who introduced purging at ye. height and turn of ye. Small pox, wch. occasioned great Altercations between him & Woodward. He used Blisters freely, and perhaps too much so; and was a great Admirer of Hippocrates.

Lancisius, a learned ingenious Man; his Book de Morte subitanea is very valuable.—

Hermannus Boerhave. Every Branch of Medicine is much indebted to him. A Man of incredible Application, solid Judgment and great Learning. He was very eloquent and by that Means recommended his Doctrines much to his Pupils. He was attached to no Sect, but took what he thought proper from every one. He shewed an Admiration, but not Veneration for y. Ancients. He left y. sentient principle too much out of his ~~Works~~ System. Van Swieten's Comment on Boerhaves Aphorisms contains Boerhave's prelections &c. y. Observations of Van Swieten on them, and is a learned & useful Work. They are both sparing of their own Observations & give us those of y. Ancients, which are of less Consequence to us than their own would have been. The Work is rended tedious by a number of Theories, their explanations & freq.t Repetitions.

Historia morborum Vratislaviensium contain a very accurate Description of Diseases. The Authors of y. Work are all followers of Stahl.

Cheyne. He wrote for 40 Years between y. first & last publication. A Scholar of Pitcarnes and very much addicted to his Theories. He was a Man of quick parts, but of a luxuriant & warm Imagination. He was y. first who introduced y. practice of Milk Diet, w.h he often carries to extremes. He must be read w.h Diffidence. His Theorys are Bellinian. He was very fond of crude Mercury, Sulphur and y. fetid Gums. A learned ingenious Man, and a fanatick Divine

Morgan, a forward
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well Philosophe
Mr Gallie a learned
Jesus. His Book
Disease on epider
Sydenham has
Jerome de Lave
Descriptions of
Mr Cunningham
Mental treats of
Dublin on Vaccin
has bestowed on
Dr seems to have
of Inoculation
rheumatic fever
Mr Mitchell Electrici
Medicines have
Gibbons a more

Morgan, a forward overbearing Man. His theorys are flimsy; he writes w. boldness and an air of Consequence; his facts are not to be trusted. At this time y. ——— About this Time y. Dispute arose between Sylva & Senac about Bloodletting and whether Revulsions are made by it or not. The former defends Revulsions, y. latter denies them, and notwithstanding a great deal has been wrote on both Sides of y. Question, it still remains undetermined ——

Hales Hamastaticks contain many useful Observations in Medicine. He contributed greatly to Ventilators being introduced into Ships, Jails, Hospitals &c. He was one of y. best Men & most useful Philosopher —

Walles a learned sensible Man, endeavoured to banish absorbent Earths in Fevers. His Book on Opium contains many useful Observations —

Rogers on epidemic fevers has good Observations; recomends y. hot Regimen.

Huxham has given us a useful & well wrote Book. His second Volume de Aere &c contains more in Medicine than y. first. His Descriptions of fevers are accurate & faithful.

Winteringhaem. He is a model for y. kind of writing w. his Book treats of. He proposes his Theories w. Modesty ——

Berkly on Tar Water. A man of very warm Imagination, who has bestowed more Encomiums on Tar Water than it merits. It seems to have no more Virtues than other Vegetable Acids, w. y. Inconvience of freq.ly being offensive to y. Stomach by its empyreumatic oil. —

In 1746 Electricity began to be applied in Medecine, and many Treatises have been wrote on y. Subject ——

Platner a most elegant and learned Writer.

Richard Mayfield
Sir Walter. His
Bacon has gi
Commentaries
Douglas's Works
Gerard's new
He has been
Hist. Transactions
Hume continue
Judgment
Lichfield has
Mayo has in
Treatise on

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Letters Lucilia
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Novelles is full
Dance can be
Water de Circulation
on Horses. His
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in Europe, by ex

Richard Russel de Tabe glandulari, in wh. he introduced y. use of Sea Water. His oeconomia Naturæ is one of y. best books of y. kind. Cheyhorn has given us an acct. of y. Diseases of Minorca wt uncommon accuracy & Candor.

Pringle's Works are full of admirable Remarks. His Experiments opened a new field in Medicine, by wh. many Theories appear to have been false. They have since been prosecuted in y. Acta Turinensia & by Macbride —

Monro continued y. Work on Diseases of y. Army wt Accuracy & Judgment —

Brocklesby has likewise wrote very well on y. Subject —

Whytt has in Book on Nervous Diseases given us y. best Treatise on y. Subject —

Writers who contain Observations chiefly —

Fracastus Lusitanus a few, contains all y. Observations of y. Ancients and many of his own; but a vain & credulous Man.

Borellus is full of Secrets, Monsters & Miracles, and little Dependance can be had on what he says —

Wepfer de cicutis aquatica contains many useful Observations on Poysons. His Historia Apoplecticorum is a capital Book. His posthumous Work de affectibus capitis is likewise good.

Schneyder de Catarrho has every thing that ever was said on y. Subject, and comprehends all Diseases supposed to arise from a serous Colluvie —

Bartholinus greatly promoted y. Knowledge of every part of Medicine. He corresponded wt all y. learned Men of his Time in Europe, by which his Epistolæ throw great Light on y.

History of Medicine of those Days. His Observations are to be read wt. Diffidence as he appears to have been over credulous —

Welschius. A voluminous Writer; well versed in Languages and ye. least known Writings of ye. ancients, but wh. are also of ye. least Consequence. He believed much in Astrology —

Bonetus's Sepulchretum anatomicum is a valuable & useful Book; but Morgagni is executed wt. much greater Accuracy —

German Ephemerides contain ye. largest Collection of Observations, but not made wt. Judgement —

Decker, Blasius, Pyerius and Antonius de Hacha contain many Observations —

Ramazzini on ye. Diseases of Tradesmen is an elegant and useful Performance.

Lister contains some good Observations, but is much given to Hypotheses —

Vandenwiel has many good Observations

Morton is a great Theorist, and Friend to ye. hot Regimen. His Phthisiologia is his most valuable Book —

Harris de Morbis acutis Infantum is very good. Here Acidity is in its proper place, as most Diseases of Children proceed from Acid.

Pechlinus has curious & accurate Observations. Language classical.

Boyle certainly was ye. best and most useful of Men. It is to be lamented that he was rather too credulous —

The royal Academy of Sciences at Paris contains many good medical Facts. They were principally engaged in ye. chemical Analysis of Medicines, wh. now appears to be of very little Consequence —

Baglivi & Johannes Fantonus contain good Observations on ye. Diseases of ye. Heart.

The Acta berolinensia likewise contain many good things in Medicine —

Mon. de Dieuzaide
Petersburgh & Cop
Medicale Notice
Sheets of differ
Sir Joseph des Fabri
Edinburgh contai
for which we
Nostrum Pacific
many useful
Surg
manuscript
Nicetus has a
Provincial bom
of any Author
Highland Woman
Analysis Sa
Including the
Sir Christopher
of French wine
ever transplanted
by Mouth
Mayer in Chirurg
Secrets of
Scotch King, bu

Sown's Diseases of ye. West Indies are good.
Petersburgh & Oxford Transactions contain some valuable things
The Acta Nova give a good Description of Epidemics, and
effects of different poysons.
Wedhoff de febribus a learned & very ingenious Performance
Edinburgh contains a most judicious Collection of Observations,
for which we are greatly indebted to Dr. Monro Senr.
Antonius Pacali Decas variorum Observationum &c. contains
many useful things.

Surgery continued to improved, especially in ye.
manual operations.

Mercatus has a curious Case of Nephrotomy being performed
Mauriceau. Contains ye. greatest Number of Cases in Midwifery
of any Author
Richard Wideman wrote w. Modesty & great regard to truth.
Transfusio Sanguinis & Medicamentorum began to be
practised about this Time. The latter was first tried by
Sir Christopher Wren, ye. former by Lower, on Brutes; but
ye. French were ye. first who tried it on Men. When Medi-
cines transfused, they produced ye. same effects as when taken
by ye. Mouth, but much greater. Lower de Corde, and
Meyer in Chirurgia infusoria give a particular Acct. of ye.
Success of ye. practice. It was laid aside by Command of ye.
French King, but on too slight a Reason.

about this time
London than any
Hospital Hotel
since y. profession
proved in Fr
Volume has work
Treatise containing
Observations
Traité des
illiterate
Modern Practitioner
on all Subject
Volume is a com
Gangrene, which
as in Surgery
Considerations
London Universal
Lemoyne Dictionary
Notes Treatise
Memoirs of Surgeon
some of y. Other

About this Time Surgery was in a much better State at London than in Paris, for Petty demonstrates that at ye. Hospital Hotel dieu a fourth part of ye. sick dieth, but in London scarce ye. sixtieth; but about this Time Surgery was much improved in France —

Perdue has wrote several Treatises in Surgery

Ruysch contains a number of rare Cases and ingenious Observations —

Petit Traite des os. Contains all ye. Diseases of ye. bones; he was illiterate but ingenious —

Heisters Institutiones Chirurgica is ye. fullest and best System on ye. Subject.

Palmer's is a very good compendious System, most elegantly wrote.

Garengeots, has some ingenious Things on ye. Instruments and in Surgery. His facts are not to be depended on

Cheselden in his Anatomy has some excellt. Observations —

Le Dran Observations useful and wrote w. Ingenuity.

Duymays History of ye. Suppuration is ye. best extant

Sharpes Treatises bear ye. Marks of a ingenious & sensible Writer.

Memoirs of Surgery contain a number of useful Observations, some of ye. Observations however are suspected.

On Regimen

We have little since ye. middle of last Century. Bernhardi Ramazzini de Principum valetudine tuenda is an elegant Performance. Hoffman contains many good Things, but tediously diffuse. Cheyne is an original —

Fellers are governed
Richard Hermand
to Prosperity &
Endeavour Heaven
Publicum publica
Sir Archibald
Fish and Fruits, th
right he would b
Mackenzies Heir

Fullers ars gymnastica is a very good Treatise. Arbuthnot on Air and Diet contains a judicious Collection made w. Perspicuity & Elegance.

Cohausen's Hermippus redivivus sive Vitam prorogandi per Antelixum puellarum. An extraordinary performance, translated by Dr. Trumbull. He treats y. Matter with so much Fancy Jest and Truth, that it is difficult frequently to find out what he would be at.

Mackenzies History of Health contains many good things.

Author of Fever etc

Diseases, I shall p

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Principles of

Disease. —

Nature of a Disease.

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Primitive Class

Before I proceed to give you an Account of particular Diseases, I shall give you a general Division of them, wch. I intend to have in my Eye in delivering these Lectures, and some Principles of Diseases in order to explain what I mean by a Disease. —

Idea of a Disease. Every Animal has a certain external & internal Structure of parts, and certain Functions allotted to them, when an Animal has ye. parts natural and in common to its species, and performs ye. functions properly it is called a natural or sound State; every deviation from this natural State, either externally or internally, is a Disease. In describing a Disease or defining one I shall always confine myself to external appearances or Symptoms, and never shall admit ye. proximate or remote Causes of a Disease into my Definition, as many Evils have accrued to Medicine ~~from~~ by defining Diseases from their Causes, of ye. greatest part of which we are ignorant

General Division of Diseases.

They may be comprehended under 5 Classes

1. According to their Origin
2. According to their Seat
3. According to their Course
4. From ye. Nature of ye. Disease
5. From ye. Event.

The first Class may be subdivided into

Secondary be. to
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habits of this
are sometimes
retard for some
way, but generally
off at y. Age
sometimes
generally not af-
fected, but
raise all. If
is right, the
is managing
quite opposite
to awaken
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moralis, Apophthegm
affections, you
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obstinate tant, th

1. Hereditary i.e. When Diseases descend from Parents to their Children, and freqtly break out at very diff. periods of Life e.g. The Venereal. Instance of this I saw in a Child y. was born w'out a Skin. They are sometimes affected w. y. Disease when born, at other times lies latent for some time. Scrophula, this seldom appears in Infancy, but generally after y. 6th Year of their Age, and frequently wears off at y. Age of Puberty. Madness, this perhaps does not appear sometimes before y. Age of 40 or 50. But all of y. Family are generally not affected w. y. Disease, sometimes only one out of 3 is affected, but sometimes y. Sentiment is so virulent as to seize all. It sometimes passes over one Generation and seizes y. next, this may perhaps be accounted for from a Man's marrying a Woman of a Constitution & habit of body quite opposite to his own, and Circumstances afterwards occur to awaken it in y. Grand Children. It is very difficult to explain y. Seat of these Diseases, and even to this Day y. reason of strong Resemblances in families are not explained. Hereditary Diseases often are extinguished or at least lessened in y. 3d. Generation, but Features often characterize Families for a whole Century. Other can be referred: Phthisis Pulmonalis, Apoplexia, Madness, Gout, Stone, Scrophula, Cutaneous affections, great Sensibility of y. Nervous System. Some of these depend on an external Structure of y. body e.g. Phthisis, subject to it are those who have a narrow contracted Chest or Thorax, especially when joined w. a great degree of Sensibility & Scrophulous taint, Apoplexia, generally affects those w. very short Neck

1. Hereditary. The Sou
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them.

2. Idiopathic or
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afterwards
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removed, befo
3. Diseases of a
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and not precedent

1. Hereditary The Smallpox are to some families peculiarly fatal. An Instance of this is my own Family, my father lost 6 Children in y. Smallpox, I had 6 inoculated and nothing has ailed them since. It is probable that hereditary Diseases become more violent in Children, if they are begot at a time when y. Parents are very ill of them.

2. Protopathic & Deuteropathic i.e. primary & secondary Diseases. Here I do not mean Symptoms y. are produced in Consequence of a Disease, and generally go off on y. Cure of y. Disease, but when another Disease supervenes and may afterwards subsist tho' y. primary Disease e.g. A Dropsy upon a scirrhous Liver; the primary Disease must first be removed, before y. secondary is attempted.

3. Diseases y. affect a Number of People at y. same time, Morbi Pandemic, these may be divided into Endemic & Epidemic; The former for example: ~~when~~ In flat marshy Country Agues are generally very common, and therefore called Endemic. The Vicissitudes of Weather in y. Britain, changing from hot to cold, occasions Coughs and Colds, the Consequence of this often is a Phthisis pulmonalis, and this Disease is therefore generally known by foreigners under y. Name of Tabes anglica: It is proper that a Physician should know such Diseases to be Endemic, as a Change of Climate often cures them. The Phthisis and Madness almost never occur in warmer Climates, a Change of Climate should therefore be prescribed. The same holds good w. regard to y. Sea; for some Diseases are almost peculiar to y. Sea; others again never occur at Sea

Epidemic. If in
Theory is. They
Quality of y. air
on some hidden
onals only one affec
epidemic will fe
haps the Number
Calculated from 300
however has great
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epidemics tends
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Diseases often in
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addition of Symptom
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symptoms, he ther
dence y. same,
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acute & fibrile kind
A. Diseases peculiar

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Possibility of Ne

Epidemic. It is still a question whence ye. origin of them is. They do not seem to depend on any sensible Quality of ye. Air as Gravity, Moisture, Cold &c. but rather on some hidden Quality, for sometimes one species of Animals only are affected by an epidemic, at other times an epidemic will pass thro all europe, and must necessarily pass thro Numbers of diff.t Climates & Atmospheres e.g. Catarrhal fever 30 & 40 years ago. The Course of ye. Weather however has great Influence on Diseases e.g. Winter on ye. autumnal & Summer on Vernal epidemics. The vernal epidemics tends to an inflammatory Diathesis, ye. autumnal to a putrid, wh. ought to be observed by a Physician on his own, as well as his patients account. Epidemic Diseases often influence ye. Course of other Diseases ye. go at ye. same time e.g. In ye. Small pox wh. often succeeds an addition of Symptoms otherwise never occurring in ye. Small pox. Sydenham has made good observations on this subject, where he applies ye. term sporadic to ye. incoherent Symptoms, he likewise observed first ye. Diseases in appearance ye. same; will in diff.t Years require quite a different Cure; and I believe he is in ye. right tho Friend & others think it a trivial & false observation. Epidemics are generally of ye. acute & febrile kind.

Ye. Diseases peculiar to certain Constitutions and Temperaments. The four Temperaments of ye. Ancients seem to have a good foundation, but ye. Causes they assign for them are often false. But they left out a very material one and that is Sensibility of Nerves

5th Diseases hereditary

Yes on this

is often recov

6th Diseases

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Diseases of y

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from each

off at y. Age

seldom affected

at y. Most usual

Hæmoptysis from

Death is never

between

at e.g. at y.

7. Diseases peculiar

Cause of sim

country y.

The time

country is

y. occasion

Pregnancy,

different attendan

8. Contagious Dis

and

not necessarily

5th Diseases peculiar to diff.t Employments, vide Ramazzini on this Subject. It is of consequence to know this, as it is often necessary they should alter their manner of life. 6th Diseases peculiar to diff.t periods of life. This has greatly attended to by Stahl & his followers e.g. There are some Diseases of y.e head w.h Children are subject to; grown people very rarely e.g. Epipilepsy, Children are often affected w.th this from teething & other Circumstances, and ~~they~~ generally get off at y.e age of Puberty if not before; but grown Persons are seldom affected w.th it unless they had it before. Hemorrhagy at y.e Nose appears almost only in Boys between 7 & 16 — Hemoptysis from 15 to 35. Hemorrhoides after y.e latter period. A Child is never affected w.th a Phthisis pulmonalis, but it is freq.t between 15 & 35. There are certain periods when diseases go off e.g. at y.e age of Puberty, Scrophula & Epilepsy &c

7. Diseases peculiar to y.e Sexes. The menstrual flux is y.e Cause of innumerous ailments to them, It is in this Country y.e greatest part owing to obstructions of them. The time of their appearance and going off, w.h in our Country is generally at 18 or 19, is very critical and often y.e occasion of many Ills. The diff.t States of Virginity, Pregnancy, ~~Lying~~ in and Sucking have likewise their different attendant Inconveniencies

8. Contagious Diseases e.g. Plague, eruptive Diseases, Dysentery &c and are distinguished from epidemics, for a contagious Disease ~~may not be~~ is not necessarily an epidemic e.g. When there is no Commu-

* It has also been observed ye. ye. plague has spread very much on one side of ye. Street, when ye. other was quite free it

a The distinction between epidemic & contagious is very necessary to be observed, for in ye. one case Communication to. ye. sick ought to be prevented, in ye. other it is unnecessary

ication between People affected w. y. Plague and sound
Persons y. Progress of y. Plague is confined of w. we
have an Instance in y. plague of Marseilles; * All eruptive
fevers are of y. contagious kind, but this may be favoured
by a certain Disposition of y. Air e.g. The Small pox tho
inoculated daily in some towns, do not become epidemic
unless favoured by a particular disposition of y. Air, tho
they are contagious. The Contagion or Miasma seems to
act as a ferment. The inflammatory fevers are least
contagious, y. putrids are most so, and therefore care is to be
taken; Some prove contagious by Contact only e.g. as Itch,
leprosy, Lues Venerea

Class y. Second: From their Seat

This may be subdivided into: 1. Internal & External
2. Fixed & Wandering
3. Idiopathic & Sympathic

A Disease of y. Idiopathic kind is when y. Cause of y. Disease is in
y. part affected; but y. sympathic or symptomatic is when a
part is affected from a remote Cause e.g. Hemicrania from
a foul Stomach; Vomitus from a Stone in y. Kidneys, and
therefore it is great of great Consequence to know when Vomiting is
Idiopathic or sympathic. We call an Epilepsy idiopathic when
y. Cause of it is in y. Brain, sympathic when it
proceeds from Worms. Here we must likewise distinguish
symptomatic & Critical; in fevers for example it is consequence

* When ye. Diseases are short and at ye. same time severe and dangerous they are called acute, and chronical is ye. term applied to Diseases of long Continuance.

to know whether a bleeding of y. Nose is sympathic or critical, as in this Case it must rather be encouraged, in that it only weakens y. patient, as in a putrid Disease; it is always a Symptom, and therefore to be suppressed. A Diarrhea and Night Sweats in a Phthisis tends only to weaken y. patient & are symptomatic. Sympathic and secondary Diseases differ likewise from one another, y. former generally go off on y. Cure of y. Disease, y. latter frequently remain. 4th What affect y. whole System or only particular parts. e.g. A Continua Febris is an universal Disease; but there are likewise Diseases, tho they become universal, yet owe their origin to some local affection e.g. Pleurisies &c. Others again are entirely local and do not affect y. whole System

Class y. 3d. From their Course

This can be divided 1. Into short & long, or acute & chronical
2. Continual, Intermittent, Remittent & Periodic

These Patan are either fevers, Evacuations or Nervous affections.

A continual Disease is when it maintains a certain uniform Course from y. beginning to y. end. However I never saw a fever but had Exacerbations, but if these are inconsiderable it is called febris continua. In a remittent Disease y. Symptoms all abate at a certain Time, but y. Patient is not quite relieved as he is in an Intermittent, and then return. The Symptoms returning at certain times as in Intermittents are called y. Paroxysm; but in remittent Fevers y. most every hours are called Exacerbation and sometimes likewise Paroxysm.

Periodic Diseases are either Fevers, Evacuations or Spasmodic Disorders. Of Periodical fevers Intermittents are instances. Evacuations are y. menstrual flux in Women. In Men bleedings from y. Nose, and more particularly y. Hæmorrhoides &c. I have often known recur every Month. Of y. Periodical Spasmodic or Nervous Disorders y. Lunacy & Epilepsy are Instances. They sometimes follow y. Course of y. Moon such are y. Nervous, Evacuatory & Madness

to some recur after great Distances of time, y. Seminium seems to lie in y.
nervous System, and is often excited by occasional Causes, but sometimes
out any apparent Cause. The Nature of this Seminium is very uncertain,
specially as they do not keep a regular type e.g. Intermittents. They seem
have their Seat in y. Stomach or primæ Viæ, as they are often carried
f by a Vomit, or y. Bark w.h cures almost all these Diseases. We every
ever observe here that there is an universal Consent between y. Stomach
nd y. other parts of y. body, by which Med.s often relieve by acting on y. Stomach.
Diseases have different Stages, for an example a fever, w.h may be
comprehended under y. following Stages: Stage 1.st Invasion. 2.d Augment,
States or Acme of a Disease, 4. Decline, 5.th End.

Div. Class 4.th From y. Nature of y. Diseases.

This may be subdivided 1. Mild and severe, of this we judge by y. Con-
course & ~~Malignity~~ severity of y. Symptoms. Here I shall observe y. I shall seldom
make use of y. term Malignant in y. Course of these Lectures, as it has
been often very vaguely applied, to y. great prejudice of Medicine. And all Diseases
were called Malignant have generally been treated w.h alexipharmac & heating
Med.s, when they might have required a quite contrary Remedy. The Sense
in which it may be more properly applied is 1.st When a Disease begins
mild, but becomes all at once very dangerous. 2.d When y. Symptoms of a
Disease are unusually severe & 3.d When y. Disease is refractory
I shall perhaps only use it in describing highly putrid Diseases, such as y. jail
fever and others which are now generally called malignant. 3.d Diseases
are regular in their Course, and sometimes therefore called exquisite, when
y. Symptoms and Type are usual; but called anomalous when y. Symptoms
and Type are unusual and varying. 4.th Active and passive Diseases.
It is necessary to understand these; by an active Disease I mean where
Nature makes an effort to free herself e.g. in Fevers especially y. eruptive
Passive I call those where Nature makes no effort to relieve herself, as
happens generally in chronical Diseases but especially in y. Lues Venerea

Class 5.th From Events

The Subdivisions of this Class are:

1. Diseases curable and
sounce — Diseases incur
Some considerable piece
Physicians have pronou
Opinion prepared by Quac
Drug'ly and those that
Trembling Chincough. f
ally it get off by a
2. Diseases that become
ages, Deafness, Shrinking
4th Critical & not critical
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Affrightmentt by Consider
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I proceed now to give
Diseases, I shall not b
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of Cure, by which one
therefore give you n
classes.

These naturally divide
1st Intermittents i.e. Ague
Common continua fe
2d Consistentes. Thi
3d Remittents. 4th
5th Some albuminous
eumonia, Catarrhal f

Classes
Conclusions

Diseases curable and incurable. A Physician should be very cautious to pro-
nounce a Disease incurable, and confine himself only to those almost where
some considerable piece of any vital part is lost. For it has often happened y.
Physicians have pronounced Diseases incurable, y. were afterwards cured w. strong
medicines, perhaps by Quacks, and sometimes by Nature. 2. Diseases that seldom
recur, by and those that a Person takes but once in his Life e.g. Small pox,
measles, Chincough. It is yet a Question whether y. plague is of this kind, espe-
cially if it goes off by a critical Abscess i.e. a Suppuration of y. Boils.
Diseases that become habitual, and cannot be cured w.out Danger e.g. Haemor-
rhoids, Diarrhoeas, Sweatings and in old People Coughs w. a copious Expectoration
Critical & not critical. By Crisis we mean y. determination of a Disease,
but it should be applied only to y. salutary event of a Disease. Diseases are carried
off frequently by Evacuations, especially y. acute, and sometimes by Metastasis.
I have given you these Distinctions of Diseases: 1st as they are of Conse-
quence in practice and 2dly in order to explain y. Terms.
I proceed now to give you y. order in which I intend to class particular
Diseases. I shall not class them in y. same Way y. Sauvages has done
tho he has classed them according to y. botanical or artificial Method, and
in that means given us a very valuable Book, but which is not so
proper to teach by as by classing Diseases that are naturally connected together,
i.e. those y. put on y. same Appearance and admit of y. same Method
of Cure, by which one Disease will throw Light on another. I shall
therefore give you natural Classes & orders. I class fevers all under one
class:

Classis Febrium. Febrile Disorders.

These naturally divide themselves into Orders: Order 1st comprehends
Intermittents i.e. Agues e.g. Lusitanians, Tertians &c. 2d Continued e.g.
common continued fevers inflammatoria, y. malignant Jail & Nervous fever &c.
3d Remittentes, this comprehends y. remittents of hot Countrys & y. Causus
of y. Ancients. 4th Exanthematic e.g. Small pox, Measles, and Miliary fevers
5th Fevers attended w. local Inflammation e.g. Angina, Pleurisy, Peripneu-
mony, Catarrhal fever, Rheumatism, Gout

Classis 2. Comprehends all ~~Diseases~~ preternatural
Evacuations — and are subdivided into y. following orders

& Ascites, Hydrocele.

1. Hæmorrhages. e.g. of y. Nose; Hæmoptysis, Vomitings of Blood. 2. Evacuations fm
y. primæ viæ e.g. Diarrhœa, Dysenteries, Vomitings, Cholera. 3. Serous Evacuations,
such as do not belong to y. former e.g. Diabetes.

Classis 3. Comprehends paralytic Disorders & Debilities

Order 1st. Deficiencies y. arise in y. external Senses e.g. Eyes & Ears. 2d. Debilities of
positive appetites e.g. Want of Thirst & Appetite, Venereal Impotency. 3d. Loss of
motion & feeling in Organs subjected to y. Will e.g. all paralytic Disorders. 4th Cachexia,
Weakness of y. vital Powers e.g. Syncope, fainings. 5th Soporous Diseases e.g.
Coma, Lethargy, Carus, Apoplexia

Classis 4 Comprehends y. Spasmodic

Order 1st. Those attended w. constant ~~Cramp~~ Rigidity e.g. Cramp, Tetanus. 2d Those
attended w. Motion e.g. Convulsions, Hysterics, Epilepsy. I shall treat y. Ano-
malous of Sauvages under this head, and his Dysphoreia I shall bring under
some other Division. I shall likewise omit his Class of Dolorosi, and arrange
them under other Classes, some of them for example under Rheumatism.

Class 5th Diseases y. affect y. Mind. Vesani of Sauvages.

Order y. 1st: Deceptions of y. Mind y. arise in Organs w.out y. brain e.g. double
vision, Tinnitus aurium, Hypochondriasis. 2d Depraved appetite e.g.
Immoderate thirst, immoderate hunger. 3d Delirium, Madness, Melancholy, Bistorm.
4th Anomali. Disorders of y. mental faculties, Loss of memory.

Classis 6. Cachexia.

Order y. 1st. Atrophia, Tabes. 2d Swellings e.g. Immoderate fatness, Anasarca,
Emphysema. 3. Particular Dropsies e.g. Hydrocephalus, * 4th Swellings
of solid parts not dropsical. Rickets, Scrophula, Cancer. 5. Impetigines
e.g. Cutaneous Disorders, Leprosy, Scurvy, Itch, Lues venerea. 6. Anomala
e.g. Cachexia, Alopecia, Chronic Ulcers. You will see that I have classed
Diseases here that have no natural Connexions w. one another,
but this is unavoidable. The Vitia & Deformitates of Sauvages I

must omit entirely, as I shall not have time to treat of them in this Course. There are likewise two Diseases that I shall treat by themselves 1. Calculous Disorders, under this I comprehend y. Stone & Jaundice, as y. latter is 9 times out of 10 owing to Stones in y. Gallbladder. 2. Appearances from Worms, as they are so various y. they cannot be located or comprehended under any particular Class or order. I shall also treat y. Disorders arising from Poysons by themselves, under this head I comprehend y. Hydrophobia. The Diseases of Children shall likewise be treated separately, as they are in many Respects distinct from other Diseases. Another Head shall comprehend Diseases peculiar to Women, and for this purpose I shall take from y. other Classes what ever may belong to this place e.g. The fluor albus from serous Exhaustions.

Before we enter more immediately into the consi-
deration of particular diseases, it will be proper to make
some general reflections on the nature & cause of diseases.
Every animal has a certain external & internal structure
of parts, and particular functions allotted to these. When
an animal possesses the parts in common & that are natural
to its species and has the proper use of them so as to
perform the several functions ~~properly~~ completely this is to be consi-
dered as its natural or sound state, in which health con-
sists; but disease is that state of the body where the va-
rious functions necessary to health are either performed im-
properly or not performed at all. This state arises either 1.
from something in the habit which impedes the functions,
or 2. from something wanting that is requisite for their
performance. Thus the vomiting & the other symptoms which
take place from swallowing too large a quantity of corrosive
sublimate ~~are~~ is an example of the first mentioned cause,
whereas ~~bilary~~ concretions in the biliary ducts by which an
obstruction is occasioned to the passage of the bile, in con-
sequence of which a Jaundice is produced: the indigestion
& costiveness that ensue from a defect of bile in the in-
testines is an example of the second cause; as here there
is something wanting for the preservation or rather restora-
tion of health. Hence it may be observed that the

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eneral indications of cure are to remove what is hurtful
nd to supply what is deficient. When a Person therefore has
allowed Sublimate, we recommend the free use of di-
uents to weaken the action of the poison and at the
ame time to promote its expulsion out of the Stomach
y vomiting — in the Jaundice we remove what is hurt-
ul by such remedies as will either dissolve or expel ur-
inary concretions; and we restore what is wanting, that
s supply the deficiency of bile by Bitters & the suitable me-
dicines. It has been the opinion of the greatest & most
experienced Physicians that our System was possessed of
powers to relieve itself frequently from what is injurious
to it, and that a Disease was an effort of Nature to
throw off or expel the offending cause. Hence the expression
of his medicatrix Nature, and were we to be governed by
the Authority of great names & distinguished characters
we should without hesitation allow the justness of the
expression, as with very few exceptions every practical writ-
er from Hippocrates down to Cullen has inculcated this
doctrine; but as we are not to be influenced by the au-
thority of great Names, we shall establish the point on facts
& experience, after considering another opinion that has lite-
rally prevailed in Medicine, ~~and been supported with great~~

ingenuity. This is that the Soul presides over and directs
all our efforts to counteract whatever may have a tendency
injure or destroy the body. This was the opinion of Plato
and some others of the Ancients, but was particularly emb
raced and supported with great ingenuity & acuteness by
Stahl. It is now however so generally relinquished that it
unnecessary to offer a refutation. Indeed if such an opi
ion were once established there would be an end to
edicine; for as we have little or no knowledge of that com
exion which takes place between the Soul & the body,
what principle could we administer remedies to
ford relief in diseases. But the other opinion that Na
ure often by her own efforts cures diseases rests on very
different principles. An Automaton or Machine which be
comes deranged or out of order from any cause whatever
exerts no effort but becomes unfit to perform its usual mo
tions. But in an animated System the case is widely
different, and no injury is sustained but efforts are made
to counteract and to resist it. Hence the Vis medicatrix Na
ture and as long as this power rises superior to the
injury, life is not endangered. That such a power exists
in the constitution is proved by the following facts: An
indolent tumor in the neck is to be considered as a disease.
and as long as it remains indolent no effort is exerted to

vomiting, but on
never becomes pain
prove the disease.
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move it; but on the vessels being excited into action the ter
ar becomes painful, and this action of the vessels tends to re
ove the disease. A Stone in the kidneys is a disease; but
effort is excited untill pain is produced; this acts as
stimulus to the heart & arteries, quickening the circulation;
e stomach is affected by sympathy and thrown into con
elsive motions by which a vomiting is produced, in con
sequence of which the kidneys are compressed by which en
effort is made to expel the offending cause or the calculous
concretion. When a Stone in the gallbladder is pushed for
wards into the biliary duct, what would be the consequence
if no effort were to be made for its expulsion; it must
necessarily remain there untill it accomplished the destruction
of the frame; but by irritating the part pain is produced;
nausea & vomiting follow, the whole system is thrown in
to commotion & the offending cause is thus removed. We
are not however to imagine that these efforts are made
in consequence of an intelligent principle. No, it is be
cause an uneasiness or disagreeable sensation is produced
which excites the action of the system, and thus the end
is accomplished. Hence the truth of Hippocrates's assertion
is confirmed, that Nature cures diseases. When a Person
labours under a putrid disease, he loathes the very idea
of animal food, which would aggravate his disease, but is
desirous of acids which are pointed out by Nature as salutary.

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hen acidity prevails in the stomach there is a natural de-
ire for chalk and such substances as will absorb or correct
he acid. But how often are diseases cured by the exertions of
nature or of the system when Medicine has failed and every
human art has been baffled. I ~~am~~ some ~~at this~~ time ago attending
to a Son of Mr. Hare who near ~~three~~ four years ago was attacked
with a disease that finally terminated in a dropsy of the
Chest; about ~~18~~ 30 months ago he was so ill with a
hospitical difficulty of breathing that prevented his laying down
for many days & nights; with an incessant cough & general
anasarca that there was little indeed no expectation
of his living many weeks; by change of air & Medicine he
was so much relieved that he passed ~~the~~ the following winter much
better than was expected; but in the spring his complaints
returned with violence and notwithstanding every remedy
was administered that could be thought of for his relief, his
complaint continued to encrease and the fatal termination
of the disease was looked for when an unexpected cir-
cumstance took place that was attended with the most
important consequences: a small tumor arose on the left
side of the Thorax, which after some time inflamed and
finally terminated in an abscess which has for ~~three~~ twelve months
~~past~~ continued to discharge a considerable quantity of purul-
ent matter that ~~has~~ relieved the cough & difficulty of breathing

The discharge gradually lessened; & the ulcer finally healed up ~~without~~ of its own accord, and he continued entirely free from cough, shortness of breath and every symptom of disease. ~~When I last saw him a few weeks ago he had improved so much in flesh & appearance, that I could scarcely believe him to be the same person~~ for many months. Last autumn his ~~indispo~~ disease returned with aggravated violence, & tho the remedies which had been formerly given him were again employed, no relief was obtained from them; ~~and he finally~~ & he finally sunk under a variety of distress

within that time the discharge was once obstructed for 24 hours
when all the alarming symptoms again returned with great
violence; but on the discharge being renewed the symptoms
again disappeared.* Of this was not an effort of Nature, by
what name is it to be called? But it is not only an eff
ort of Nature but leads to an important practice, which
in similar cases to imitate this operation of Nature
and to make an artificial discharge by Setons or issues
with a view of procuring relief. When my eldest Son was
sixteen months old he in sight of his Mother swallowed
an english sixpence; it was taken for granted that it had
gone into the stomach & passed off by Stool, tho it could neve
r be discovered, notwithstanding it was particularly atten
ded to. He soon after was seized with hoarseness &
wheezing resembling a child in the Cynanche trachealis or
croup, but as it was transient & returned frequently it was
concluded that as he was teething it was owing to irri
tation from that cause. In the month of August he was
attacked with an Intermittent for which he took several
antimonial emetics and likewise some doses of Calomel;
In September a spontaneous violent fit of coughing &
vomiting brought up the piece of Silver which had
lodged in the upper part of the Trachea seven Months.

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ability it was never suspected of being lodged there; the
y efforts that would have been made to remove it would
all probability have proved fatal to the child. But nay
re cured the disease by her own efforts removing or expelling the cause.
e instance from the brute creation is too remarkable
ot to be introduced here: you can read it at more length
the edinburgh medical commentaries. A gentleman ob-
rved his dog very uneasy in the night and frequently running to
e fire place to lick up the cinders with his tongue and
wallow them; his uneasiness continued the greater part
the night but abated in the morning: the gentleman
as anxious to know what had ailed the dog and on a
rict examination found that the faces consisted chiefly of
hair & the cinders which the dog had swallowed, who had
e day before devoured the greater part of a rabbits skin
ith the hair on which had occasioned the uneasiness from
s indigestible quality. But who instructed the dog that
cinders were the most suitable substance to destroy the cohesion of the faces & promote the
repulsion through the intestines. Nature or that instinct
which teaches every creature to avoid what is hurtful &
to seek what is salutary. I might adduce numberless in-
stances of the efforts of Nature to relieve herself from
disease were it necessary; but I am persuaded that no
person who has been at all conversant in Medicine an-

Even Dr. Cullen, tho reluctantly, cannot help admitting the Vis medicatrix Naturæ.

entire observer of diseases but what must have met with
eated instances of surprizing recoveries when no prospect
e favourable termination remained; when no Medicine
s administered to account for the change, and when it
ld only be owing to the vis medicatrix Naturæ or the
forts of Nature. Hippocrates then, Sydenham, Boerhaave,
ller and, with very little exception, every eminent Author
the profession of Physick were well founded in asserting
t Nature cured diseases.* But tho this is an undoubted
th, yet it is equally true that Nature often requires assis-
ce; for the efforts excited are sometimes so violent as to em-
ger life, and at other times too slow to preserve it, and
efore it becomes the business of a judicious Physician to
oderate, to encourage, to delude in order to obtain the wished
r effect. The efforts made to expel a calculous or biliary
ection are often so violent that the Physician must step
& moderate them. In the cholera morbus, occasioned by
rimony in the stomach & intestines, Nature endeavours to
ve the disease by expulsion, and the Physician assists
r by dilution; but if the vomiting and purging are too vio-
nt, we check them by opiates, and afterwards promote the
vacuation by laxatives. The Physician however must often
do more, for he is not only to assist Nature, he must like-
wise direct her efforts, as these are sometimes vain, and at other
times misplaced. When the gout for instance attacks the

head or lungs, we
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ds or Lungs, we are not to assist, but to direct, for as it
would probably be in vain to attempt a cure, it becomes our
duty to invite the gout to the extremities or parts where
no danger is to be apprehended. — The Powers of Nature are
very different in different occasions. In acute diseases
she is frequently the chief Physician, and Medicines are
seldom often administered according to the instinct she prevails.
But in chronic diseases the case is very different. It will be
proper to enquire on what this difference depends. In acute
diseases the circulation is encreased and the disorder is of
short duration: in chronic complaints there is nothing to
excite the action of the System; the circulation is not much
altered; the disease is more fixed and more difficult to over-
come, and even if efforts are exerted they have often a tendency
to encrease the disease: e.g. in the case of a stone in y. bladder.
Hence the Physician has most to do in chronic complaints.
It is also to be observed that in acute diseases the constitution &
strength of the Patient make y. principal difference; and where
a particular part is inflamed, plentiful dilution is frequently
all that is necessary; but whenever there is inflammation or
an apprehension of putrefaction or gangrene, the Physician is
to step in and not trust to the efforts of Nature. But there
are often acute diseases in which it is difficult for the
Physician immediately to determine how to act; in such
cases he should not injure the Patient by random applic-
ations, but prudently wait & attend until he can from

It is a Maxim laid down by some of ye wisest Men
who we lived, that when circumstances are so em
barassing that a Person is at a loss how to act, ~~with fro~~
~~priety~~ he should desist from acting untill his judgment
is further improved. ~~If this rule were more attended~~
~~to by Physicians, their Patients would often be~~
~~greatly benefited by their conduct.~~

judgment with precision, and then act with confidence.
I have just observed that in chronic diseases Nature sel-
dom makes any effort, this is to be understood with some limita-
tion. There are many instances of Dropsy's being cured by spon-
taneous vomitings, diarrhœas & discharges of Urine where no Me-
dicine had been given. The Scrophula is a disease as little un-
der the influence of Medicine as almost any one I am
acquainted with; but it notwithstanding often disappears
spontaneously, particularly at the age of Puberty, when a consi-
derable, but natural change takes place in the Constitution.
The same observation will apply to several other diseases, which
will be noticed when those diseases become the subject of our
attention. The general rules in the treatment of
acute diseases are to observe attentively their natural course &
their usual termination. For when I am once acquainted with
the usual termination of a disease, I take my measures
accordingly from the earliest stage: e.g. If I know that a fever
has after continuing some days a tendency to become putrid,
my first object is to guard against this tendency by every me-
thod in my power, and even without always attending to the
circumstances of the moment. This is a very useful rule in
practice, and on the proper observation of this the Physicians
reputation & the patients safety often depends. But if on
the contrary I am assured that there is little or no danger to
be apprehended, I should think it extremely improper to harass

Respice finem, & have the ends in View, should be constant
present to the Physician

patient with remedies unnecessarily administered, and in the
do perhaps injurious to the system. (2) We ought not to make
tempts to force a Crisis. This applies particularly to the
actice which is more prevalent among the People than now
among Physicians of forcing Sweats in order to bring about
solution of the disease, and by which a disorder that
as originally not attended with danger, is converted into
dangerous & sometimes fatal disease. (3) We should never
ive Stimulants when the motions of the System are too
uch increased; nor Sedatives when they are too weak. A
Physician should learn to use few Medicines, and not change
em too often, as time is necessary before they can produce their
fects; it moreover has the appearance to the Patient & relatives
if the Physician was not fixed in his opinion of the
disease, and that often leads to a want of confidence in him.
It was a rule with Boerhave to direct his patients in chronic
uses to persevere in the use of his prescriptions two or
ree Months.

In my last ~~lecture~~ I made some ~~remarks on the~~ The remarks which have now made on y. is Medicatrix Natura, and by some pointed facts established the truth of this principle in our constitution; not as the result of any intelligence, but that actions & motions are excited in the system in consequence of particular impressions or sensations, and that by these motions what is injurious is counteracted or at least endeavoured ~~excited~~ for ~~with~~ that purpose. The principle being established leads to the following conclusion: That when in disease our Indications are obscure, and we are at a loss how to proceed, it is advisable to decline doing any thing, until by time & particular investigation we discover y. tendency of the disorder, and not to endanger the safety of the Patient by random and therefore often dangerous experiments. It was likewise observed that diseases are sometimes removed by y. efforts of Nature, after a variety of Remedies had been employed to no purpose; we are not therefore to conclude when a disease does not yield that the case of the Patient is hopeless; and finally it was observed that in ~~many~~ particular diseases we are to trust altogether to ~~our own efforts~~ the virtues of Medicines & to our own

efforts for a favorable
The his conservative
things mediate with
elevate itself from
principal Prize attend
attend to continue
field truth; but the
So much of the fo
forge on this occa
time ago in a dep
of the Volume of
your attention, for as
can give a strange
wonderful resources
of animals, than
action impregnate
fingers its way in
addition; the pecu
vinds as the heal
with the various
action of life in
tion Nature found

forts for a favourable termination.—

This conservative Nature is that power by which every
ing endued with the principle of life endeavours to pre-
ve itself from destruction. The lowest reptile, the most insig-
ficant mite attempts to resist injuries, to preserve its exis-
nce & to continue its species. All Nature bears witness to
s truth; but the following instance is so uncommon &
much to the point, that it appeared to me particularly
proper on this occasion. The whole case was published some
me ago in a separate treatise, but is now introduced in
the 3d Volume of the medical Memoirs, and is well worth
r attention, for as the Author of it ~~observes~~ justly observes, nothing
n give a stronger specimen of the extraordinary exertions &
nderful resources of Nature, in the production & preservation
f animals, than her operations in the occurrence of extra-
terine impregnations.— The impregnated ovum instead of
finding its way into the Uterus fell into the cavity of the
abdomen; the foetus there grew to its full size, was as well nour-
shed as the healthiest child — the Placenta communicated
with the various viscera in the abdomen, and for the preser-
vation of life in so uncommon and extraordinary a situa-
tion, Nature found resources that ocular demonstration only

could have coincided
feeling, you in
understandings Illustrate
electrical Nature
order as a more
certainty of imp
influence in
considers why
much of disea
or mitigate
between the
will initiate
From experience
disorders frequ
on the fourth
consequence,
in fine, I con
It initiate
blame us c
also do not

do have conceived possible — After such an instance & the reason
s I gave in ~~my~~ my former part of this Lecture, ~~who can hesitate~~ we can
t surely hesitate in admitting the Vis medicatrix & con-
vatrix Naturæ — This subject is not to be consider-
d as a mere speculation of curiosity, for it is
fairly of importance & must have a considerable
fluence in Practice — For when a Physician
nsiders every movement in the system as a
ark of disease, he is of course led to remove
r mitigate it; whereas one who distinguishes
etween the efforts of nature, & of disease itself,
ill institute his method of treatment accordingly.
From experience we know that a spontaneous
diarrhœa frequently takes place in a Pleurisy
on the fourth or fifth day & with favourable
consequences, here then it is our business not to
interfere, & some practitioners have even been led
to excite this operation of nature & they ~~after~~
assure us with favourable effects — But those
who do not allow the vis medicatrix naturæ

must necessarily consider this circumstance as
an aggravation of y. disease, and if they
act according to the principles they profess,
must take the most effectual means to
suppress it. ~~But I believe~~ It has frequently been
observed that Palsies have been cured by an inter-
vening and indeed a variety of other diseases
mittent fever; the best practitioners therefore have
considered the fever as an effort of nature &
advise that nothing should be done to stop
it. Those however who have no confidence
in the efforts of nature must pursue a
different method, to be consistent with
their principles. I might adduce a variety
of instances in further confirmation of this
important doctrine; but these will be best
explained when y. diseases in which they
occur, are under consideration —

2

Sect. 1. nous proceed to
to Sect. 2. state individual
Order of
proceed to advise
y. Symptoms
Sect. 3. Sect. 4. 5th
y. actual Cause of y
Disease. Public Health advi
Dry Air or Moisture
y. Constitution by y.
These may be divided
Causes, Predisposing, a
y. Body, Sect. 8. compre
predisposing or inducing
Time, without appearance
These consist chiefly
Symptoms of Disease

as he may often have
cause, and
effects accurately
y. he simplified without
the Physician
Medicine and obviate
kind from Experience,
y. Branch of Medicine,
Sect. 9. from the Hippo
Sect. 10. Cause, what will
Sect. 11. to y. History

I shall now proceed to give you y. particular Manner, in which I intend
treat each Individual. 1st I shall give a definition of y. Class;
der & Genus to which y. Disease belongs; in doing this I shall confine
self to y. Symptoms, and never admit y. proximate Cause to enter y.
finition. 2dly I shall give a History of y. attendant Symptoms, the
different Stages of y. Disease, and particularly of y. pathognomic &
gnostic. I shall also take Notice of y. Event, whether y. Disease solves
a Crisis or Metastasis &c. and what Effects are generally left on
Constitution by y. Disease. 3d Predisponent Causes of Diseases.
ese may be divided into 2 Classes. 1st are predisponent Causes or
ausa prolegumena, and may depend on a particular Construction of
Body. Cass: 2d comprehends y. Causa occasionales s. procatarctica. The
edisponent or antecedent Causes may be in y. Body for a considerable
me without appearing, untill excited by some occasional Causes:
e consist chiefly in Errors of y. Non naturals. 5th Prognostic
mptoms of Diseases. This is of great Consequence to a Physician,
he may often know what will happen next day, and take his pre-
tions accordingly e.g. When in a fever, high coloured Urine turns
ar & limpid without any apparent Cause, it indicates affections of
head; the Physician by knowing this has an opportunity to give
edicines and obviate it in some Measure. The Prognosis is chiefly ta
n from Experience, and y. Ancients excelled so much in this
anch of Medicine, as all our Prognosis to this day is chiefly
ken from ~~them~~ Hippocrates. We can often prognosticate from y. proxi-
ate Cause, what will be y. Event of y. Disease. All this relates
ercly to y. History of y. Disease, and is therefore only historical

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thly I shall give you an account of y. proximate Cause, which is to be
duced from y. foregoing History and Dissections. Here you will how,
observe that morbid appearances after death are freq.ly owing
y. proximate Cause of y. Disease, and are Consequences of y. Disease,
stead of being y. Cause of it. The ~~proximate Cause is~~ morbid appearances are to be
ught in y: Fluids, Solids, Nervous System, primo Vie, Extrava,
sions, Extraneous Matters lodged in y. Body &c. The proximate Cau,
s consist chiefly in a Plethora and abundance of y. humours, Visci,
ity or Lentor, Acrimony, Polypous Concretions; in y. Solids: Tension,
laxity, Inflammation, Suppuration, Gangrene, Calculous Concre,
ions. Physicians often are led into great Confusion by proximate
auses; they should consider that there may be many proximate
auses in a Disease, y. occasion particular Symptoms, and yet
be y. immediate Cause of y. Disease. e.g. a Vertigo depending on
me thing in y. Stomach, ~~to a~~ y. proximate Cause here is said
be in y. Stomach, but we should enquire to what y. is owing
and thus discover y. proximate Cause. In a Pleurisy an In,
flammation of y. pleura is said to be a y. proximate Cause,
ut we ought to go farther and enquire what y. Inflammation
owing to. In an Ascites y. Collection of Water is said to be
. proximate Cause of y. Disease, but this in reality is only
effect of y. proximate Cause, which may either be a diminished Secretion,
scirhous Liver &c — I think it is not of capital Importance to know
y. different effects ~~may~~ produce y. different Causes, and is often im,
ossible to know, for we don't even yet know how y. Nervous System
produces its different effects. — Physicians have often taken y. Liberty
mention Causes, such as Lentor, Acrimony &c without having any
proper Experiments to ascertain them; but I shall never point out any

of y. kind, unless I am perfectly persuaded of their real existence. They like
wise often prescribe Mucs for Lentor, e.g. y. fetid Gums, to attenuate it,
then y. Medicine does not act at all perhaps as attenuant, and y.
practice frequently is good, tho y. theory is bad. I next come to y.
Methods of Cure and here I observe y. it is a Physicians Business
to cure y. Disease, if y. cannot be done, to palliate, and prevent a Relapse
and to prevent any bad effects being left. Indications of Cure are
said to be when y. proximate Cause points out or indicates some par-
ticular methods to be observed in y. Cure. In y. treatment of a
Disease y. Physician is to attend y. following circumstances: He
must pay a particular Attention to Nature, and observe whether she
makes any efforts or not, sometimes her efforts extend to local affect-
ions; sometimes they affect y. whole System and cause a fever. Her
efforts in some Diseases are very regular, especially in eruptive fevers,
and frequently in epidemics. It is of great consequence to a Physician
to know this, y. he may either moderate or support y. efforts of
Nature, as occasion may require. This attention to y. efforts of Nature
has often been productive of great Mischief in Medicine, by making y.
Physician timid & irresolute. And sometimes we are not to follow
Nature e.g. In local Inflammations; where if you leave it to Nature
suppuration or Gangrene are often y. Consequence. In y. Jail &
in nervous fevers, Nature makes very few or no efforts. It is not
of any Reason why we should always wait for a Crisis in a continued
fever. Those also are mistaken who think y. Nature never carries off a
Disease, but when it is in y. Reach of Circulation, a contrary Instance
we have in y. Dropsy & Empyema. A certain train of Symptoms are
likewise frequently taken for a Disease, and in reality are a Disease, but
it is often excited to remove another much more dangerous e.g. Venal
Intermittents in obstructions of y. Liver. The Tinea Capitis is often

a [illegible] endeavours [illegible]
Children [illegible] frequently recipe [illegible]
3 d. [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] Medicine, it is [illegible]
[illegible] of primary [illegible]
[illegible] Mandate of [illegible]
[illegible] not to give [illegible]
[illegible] as they seemed [illegible]
[illegible] of Medicine [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] part [illegible]
[illegible] immediate [illegible]
of principal Disease [illegible]
general Rules are to be [illegible]
regard must always be [illegible]
[illegible] are also practice [illegible]
of Physician to know [illegible]
[illegible] is a natural [illegible]
[illegible] when it begins [illegible]
[illegible] without proper [illegible]
[illegible] regarded as [illegible]
[illegible] Diseases, [illegible]
[illegible] of [illegible]
7. [illegible] Medicine [illegible]
and [illegible] often rather [illegible]
[illegible] frequently [illegible]
[illegible] be. Blisters [illegible]
Diseases [illegible] of little effect
[illegible] Medicine is often [illegible]
[illegible] and of Bark [illegible]

critical, cutaneous Eruption, and when this is repelled by cold Meds. the
child is freq.ly seized w.th Convulsions & epileptic fits & dies in a few days.
dly. In y.e Cure of most Diseases where y.e person is of a hale & vigor-
us Constitution, it is generally proper to take away some blood in y.e beginning
to cleanse y.e prima Via; but for this Meds. are often required y.t
not stimulate y.e whole System. Physicians formerly laid it down
a rule not to give Cathartics before y.e Malle was mobile or con-
cocted as they termed it, and for y.e reason gave a Variety of Meds.
to prepare y.e Matter for Evacuation; these I take it did more harm
than good. 4th. A particular Symptom may often be so violent as
to demand immediate Relief, tho it may upon y.e whole prejudice
y.e principal Disease; this is often y.e Case w.th opiates. 5th. No
general Rules are to be adopted for y.e treatment of a Disease; but
regard must always be had to Age, Sex, Climate & Manner of Life.
There are also peculiar Dispositions or Idiosyncrasies y.t make it of Consequence to
y.e Physician to know y.e patient when well. e.g. In some people y.e
pulse in a natural State is only 40, and they will have a vio-
lent fever when it beats 90. Many Persons in Health have an
Intermittent pulse on y.e slightest occasions. 6th Particular Habits
must be regarded and not suddenly changed e.g. a Person used to
the intemperate Liquors, may be 3 Bottles of Wine, ought not to be in-
dicted y.e use of them altogether, as that might bring him too low.
An attention should be had to particular Longings or Cravings,
and are often rather to be indulged y.e occasion y.e gratifying to a
patient frequently more hurtful than y.e granting their desires
would be. Besides I have freq.ly known it do good, and where Reme-
dies were of little effect, and often y.e first Signs of Recovery. 8. The
Physician is often obliged to lay by when no Indication is
evident, and y.e Case not very urgent; but y.e when y.e Case is urgent

y. Patient ought not to be bled for Want of Indication, but y.
lightest should then be laid hold off. 9th Some Physicians have
ed it down as a Rule y. nothing ought to be done during y.
harvest; but this is not well founded. 10th The fever & vein,
ter y. Med. y. better; by ordering a great many at a time you
ver come at y. knowledge of y. effects of any of them, and
ey often counteract each other. In y. same Account they ought
be changed as seldom as possible; and never give but
simple Medicine unless you can give a reason for y. addi,
n you make, e.g. to add an agreeable flavour or in Scana
then you add any thing ask y. Question what is it to do, is it
prevent y. Griping &c. & 11th Diet in Diseases; this is of
eat Consequence in all Diseases, but especially where y. whole Mass of
luids is vitiated e.g. the Scurvy; and I imagine that Diet alone is
apable of changing y. whole Mass. For Meds given for that
urpose are generally in too small quantities to have any effects
on y. nervous System. 12th To endeavour to transfer y. Di,
ease from one part of y. body to another in order to make it
s less dangerous. This should be particularly observed in y.
Small pox; where y. Danger depends on y. number of Pustules in
Face: Gout, which often seizes y. Stomach &c 13th The State of
Spirits should be particularly regarded. And it ought to be y.
peculiar Care of y. Physician to keep the up y. patient's spi,
its and prevent y. Dispondency wd. seizes Patients often on y.
ear of Death. The continued calling in of Clergymen has often
- my own Knowledge accelerated y. Death of y. Patient Hours and
ays, if not perhaps been chiefly y. occasion of y. patients Death.

Lett. 2. Equal of democracy

y. there
ve considerable part of
after
when there
spect
Churches have
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ve no character
Ministers, and by
vision
ought to be such
those
have a stance
reinforcedly. For our
tee is
Greatly particular
would
strong intermarriage
y. Friends, and more
ron for a Patriot, for
of fear
such a
Patriot
may still fall
I could never to be

Definition of a power

by many
been placed
Patriot-
impressed
best all
who do not
of why
definition. There
all
ons, whether
the
persuaded
trained
but as we do not
them together, and
or frequent pulse

4th Trial of desperate Remedies in desperate Cases. I have before observed there is scarce any case so bad but what y. Patient may recover, unless considerable part of some of y. vital parts is lost. And young Children often recover when there was very little probability of it. In this Respect y. Quacks have y. Advantage of regular bred Physicians, for y. have no Character to lose they freely give most desperate Remedies, and by y. Means sometimes recover y. Patient. A Physician ought in such a Case to try every Remedy he knows & thinks has a Chance for profiting y. patient, if he will act conscientiously. He ought never to forsake y. patient even when he is thoroughly persuaded that he can do y. patient no good, as it would be very inhuman; besides his Attendance might be acceptable to y. Friends, and moreover a Physician is always a welcome Person to a Patient, he might indeed very well let alone accepting of fee in such a Case. But even when a Case is desperate, a Physician may still palliate and make y. Evil easier.

I come now to treat of particular Diseases and first of

Febrile Diseases.

Definition of a fever. The pathognomic Symptoms of a fever have by many been placed in an encreased Circulation or Pulse, encreased Heat and impaired functions. Some have added Rigor to this definition, but all fevers do not ~~at~~ commence with Rigor, I shall leave this out of my Definition. There are fevers in which y. Heat is very little if at all encreased, wherefore I shall also leave y. out of my Definition. And as I am persuaded y. in every fever some functions or other are impaired, yet as we do not always know which they are, I shall exclude them altogether, and only admit y. encrease of Circulation or frequent pulse.

I shall begin with the
There is divided into
ecka. Tonas by Intel
verses Pesikat, Hach
yf. pesikat chiefly fro
yf. vary manner
be divided into differ
Pesikat, Vayechaw
Tanu and Sephaw, b
Tewu every day, a
intermits two days
agree much in Symp
on your time in a p
Bracks then regula
compensated; for exam
tonnan between two
Sibb two days rema
Sirka before the
but they are very ra
mentioned them. They
but the keep time
yf. use time of yf
are pesikatim or ke
ac cordinder, but
the Dagen is over
but there often rem
several Intervals to

I shall begin with Intermittents, as y. most regular kinds of fevers.
These are divided into different kinds; but I shall first explain to you
what I mean by Intermittents: Definition of y. Order. The fever
ages a Patient, lasts a certain time, then goes off entirely and leaves
y. patient chiefly free from any Complaints, but returns again in
y. same Manner at certain Periods or different times. They may
be divided into different Genera: the most remarkable are: Quotidians,
Tertians, & Quartans. We have also Observations of Quintans, Sex-
tans and Septans, but these are very uncommon. A Quotidian
recurs every Day, a Tertian every ~~third or~~ other day, and a quartan
intermits two days and returns on y. 4th day. As they all
agree much in Symptoms and in Cure, I shall not encroach
on your time to a particular treatment of each of them —
Besides these regular Intermittents there are sometimes
complicated; for example a double Tertian, when one slight fit in
stances between two severe ones. A double Quartan when there are
fits two days running, and one day free from them. A treble
Tertian when there is three fits in two days, or one every 16 hours,
but these are very rare, and I know only Galenus & Riverius y.
mention them. They frequently change into continued fevers,
but still keep time as Intermittents and have y. Exacerbations at
y. usual time of y. Paroxysms coming on. Most y. vernal Agues
are quotidians or tertians. In Autumn they generally appear
as continueds, but soon come to intermit or remit and then
y. Danger is over. Most autumnals are tertians or quartans,
but these often run into one another. It is uncommon for
a vernal tertian to run into a quartan. Senac labours to exclude

y. solidians unfavorably
Sol. endeavour the
usual Dulcifications, i.
pal Intermittents, a
obstructions, then to a
ess y. process under y.
The cold fit is preceded
Decrepitus, particular
zally in y. feet, but
Cold Water some pe
Fever all at once,
so violent as to bre
cannot sit up, but
y. superiors alone
Sense has a law
zally of universal
Cacochymic prop
exposures. The fever
trace sometimes lef
generally in y. hot f
for y. hot fit is ver
but sweat or vesicle
y. cold fit is somet
become contracted,
seine pain in y. b
Sense has a law

Quotidians entirely and reduce them all under double tertians; but shall endeavour to show y. y. reverse is rather y. Case. The most useful Distinction, is to distinguish them into Vernal & autumnal Intermittents, as those are generally disposed to inflamatory Febrils, these to a putrid. — I shall divide y. Symptoms of y. access under y. 3 Stadia: Cold fit, hot fit & sweating fit. The cold fit is preceded by Lassitude, Sense of Weight, Anxiety, Oscitatio, pandiculatio, often by Sleepiness. It begins generally in y. feet, but sometimes in y. Shoulders & Back, as if Cold Water were poured on y. place, sometimes w. an universal tremor all at once, but generally w. a partial; this is sometimes so violent as to break y. Teeth in y. head; the Patients cannot sit up, but draw all their Limbs together; sometimes y. inferiors alone are cold, sometimes single parts only. Senac has a Case of one Side being seized w. it. But generally y. extremities are cold. The cold fit is severest in old & cachochymic people; and under this fit y. patient generally expires. The duration is from one to two hours, sometimes more sometimes less; y. longer & severer a cold fit is, y. severer generally is y. hot fit y. follows; but this admits of exceptions; for y. hot fit is sometimes very severe, when y. cold fit was but short; or scarce any at all. When y. Ague has continued long y. cold fit is sometimes not felt much, and often y. parotydes become contracted, so as to run into one another. There is sometimes a pain in y. back; sometimes it is preceded by a Coma. Senac has a Case where it was preceded by Loquacity. The Pulse

in y beginning of
in old people it is
in y Fields these
frequently co-bour
violent attack accom
cases cured by pec
sized in skin. Y
and internal heat
are most observ
frequently to y.
many years. Plac
particularly in y.
degree in Spring
respect very com
y in an epidemic
he thought indicat
and of no service
degree of Insensibi
recover to have a
being sensible of
Scab affect. All
less and made in
Ague, which came
Dwellers one, in w
apoplexy ad y. th

y. beginning is slow, but becomes frequent & small during y. fit;
old people it is frequently intermitting. It appears first
in y. Nails then in y. Lips; frequently w. Spots over y. body;
requently w. Cough & Spitting of blood. Storck mentioned an
ntermittent accompanied w. a Cold and Dyspnoea, which
was cured by pectoral Medc. after y. common febrifuges had been
ried in vain. Great Anxiety, Palpitations, Faintings, Dyspnoea
nd internal heat render y. fit severer. A bitterness in y. Mouth;
re I must observe y. Thirst is not always owing to heat, but
requently to y. State of y. Stomach, and this is y. Case in
many fevers. Nausea, bilious Vomitings, Spasms of y. Stomach
ticularly in y. regions of y. Liver. These Symptoms are in less
egree in Spring. These bilious Collections in y. Stomach are
replaced very soon tho they be often evacuated. Cleyhorn observes
: in an Epidemic Tertian, an intolerable pain came on, w.
e thought indicated Bloodletting, but he found it unnecessary
nd of no Service, tho it did not harm. A greater or less
egree of Insensibility over y. whole body; there is an Instance
recorded where a Person had his foot burnt by a hot Iron w.out
being sensible of it; and strong Cathartics given at this time
had no effect. All Secretions are disturbed; y. urine is colour,
less and made in small Quantities. Sydenham has an epidemic
ague, which came on like a kind of apopleptic fit. Wedhoff
describes one, in which y. patient was seized w. a Carus or
Apopleppy at y. third fit, which generally proved fatal. —

On Detection of the
Lungs, and general
Dissection generally
and Dissection in of
much acute than
Fevers on touching
a Thermometer be
acute pain in of
of patient is lett
ungs found in so

This accords of colo
continues; dryness
anxiety great heat
colours. The cold fi
c. hot fit, but this
and sometimes the
hot one very severe
than in other Inter
of Anxiety life, but
limbs usually co
attendes ab. a pleura
an Intermittent

The detection of of
a Succ. ab. is for of

In Dissection y. blood has been found thick & compact in y. lungs, and generally some polypus Concretions there — A Quotidian generally invades in a Morning, Tertian in y. forenoon, and Quartan in y. afternoon. The Sensibility of cold is greatly much greater than y. cold really is; as they patients have some times on touching them felt warm, and on Trials made by Thermometer have also been found warm. If there is an acute pain in y. praecordia y. pulse is generally small; but if y. patient is lethargic, he has a full soft pulse, which is always found in soporose Diseases.

2. Hot fit.

This succeeds y. cold, and comes on either quicker or slower. The thirst continues; dryness of Throat, Sitiation, Pains in y. Loins, anxiety, great heat, and flushings of y. Skin. The Urine is high coloured. The cold fit is generally considered as y. Stimulus exciting y. hot fit, but this is not always in proportion to y. cold fit and sometimes there is scarce any cold fit at all; and yet y. hot one very severe. The hot fit in a tertian is generally stronger than in other Intermittents; the breathing becomes ~~fuller~~ freer, y. Anxiety less, Pulse strong & full; but y. Pains of y. head & limbs generally continue. Sauvage has a Case of an intermittent tended to a pleurisy; which was however cured by treating it as an Intermittent.

3 Stadium or sweating fit.

The duration of y. hot fit is uncertain, and generally followed by a Sweat, wh. is for y. most part profuse in a tertian. The Urine

has made of a Intermit-
tent Formatic in
Intermittens Sept. is
in a certain peri-
ordinary Disease.
The first paroxysm
it comes on after
all be either, and if
the Heat is frequent
at all follows. They
come at bruised. They
Dreams of Apprehension
affect of the Eyes &
are short and com-
plutional Quartan
comes about again
they generally have
been unfortunately tr
Cor. 7 In or the an
Consequently found
Remittions at y.
hands last longest.
bounds under a Dur.
vals of time
is altogether adhaded
Tertian
the Quotidian is the

as now of a lateritious ~~Colour~~ Sediment, which is not critical but
Symptomatic; a white light Sediment is a good Sign. The
lateritious Sed.t is not a pathognomic Sign, but is also seen
in scorbutic people, and sometimes in a Pleurisy & other inflam-
matory Diseases. A chalky Sed.t has been observed by Cleghorn
The first paroxysms of autumnals want y.e lateritious Sed.t but
it comes on after a few fits. A Vernal wants it sometimes
all together, and y.e Ague is then of short duration. In Quartans
the Heat is frequently dry & pungent and sometimes no Sweat
at all follows. They complain in Quartans as if their bones
were all bruised. They are sometimes not entirely free from Complaints
arising y.e Apyrexia, but have often a Want of Appetite, Yellow-
ness of y.e Eyes & Urin, & Indigestion. Duration. The Vernals
are short and commonly terminate after 5 or 9 Revolutions.
Autumnal Quartans in old people last often untill y.e Season
comes about again when they were first seized. In younger people
they generally terminate at y.e Winter Solstice unless they have
been improperly treated. Infants sometimes have them for
6 or 7 Months and yet recover. Epidemic Agues have frequently
continued joined with them, w.h have Exacerbations and
Remissions at y.e same Time & w.h y.e Intermittent. The Quar-
tans last longest. Van Swieten has a Case of a Person y.t la-
boured under a Quartan for 22 Years, without scarce any Inter-
vals of Time ——— When a Quartan runs to a great Length it
is allways attended with evident Symptoms of obstructed Viscera. The
Tertians are of shorter Duration, but it does not hold good, y.t y.e shorter
the ~~Paroxysm~~ Paroxysm is the shorter y.e Duration will be; bell if frequently then

survivors a question
Questions much more
other Diseases. found
Quarantine good work
Quarantine lasts 6 Mon
Pleads that Quarantine
of the Pestilential
Foundation, after
Quarantine comes on
this for some time
thirdly it is certain, of
succeeded by a gentle
in warm Climates,
in Northern often
but when Winter
comes
Treated
Type and was prev
of Febrile Diseases
has a Instance
and the Remedies
Quarantine all of time

Effects generally

1st Effects. Stu
Mortification Inflammation
Swelling &c. children

uns into a quotidian and is easily changed into a Continued, for
uotidians much more frequently run into Continued than any of y.
er Species. Vernal Agues generally go off towards Summer; but
uartans grow worse in Winter. Nor does y. Rule obtain that if a
uartan last 6 Months it will last y. whole Year; it is a more general
Rule that Quartans attack a person but once in his Life. But
r. Rule that delayed down y. Quartans go off at y. Solstice is without
foundation. After an Ague is gone off, there is frequently an uneasy
ensation comes on at y. time y. Paroxysm used to come on; and
is for some time afterwards. In Tertians especially y. Vernal, the
ad fit is severe, y. 6th one very severe; y. 7th is milder and generally
ceeded by a gentle Sweat and sometimes a Diarrhoea. Tertians
warm Climates, in Summer generally keep a regular Type; but
Autumn often irregular and apt to run into y. putrid kind;
t when Winter approaches they become again regular. Tertians
metimes observe an very exact Type; Cleghorn tells us that a tertian
eated as well as Med. and Convenience could do, kept just y. same
ype and was gone through in y. same Manner, as ~~when~~ one where
y. patient observed no Rules at all and lay on y. ground. Van Swieten
as an Instance where a Pleurisy was combined to a Quartan; Bleeding
nd other Remedies were applied in order to cure y. Pleurisy; y.
uartan all y. time kept on regular as before.

Effects generally left by Intermittents, and
st Bad effects. Autumnals ~~are~~ leave generally worse effects than Vernals.
Mortal Inflammations of y. Bowels; hard Bellies and dropsical
wellings. Children never almost have them, and Vernals seldom

heavy any of them bad
specie of Madness
Concluding Diving
Illustrate it, it is an
assist: natural recovery
Secondly in Children
in consequence of
see follow. Not yet
settled to Scurvy.
is much disposed to
to be cured. Unfortu
viscera exploration
often urge at the
State Jaundice and
Dreadfully often
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critical. Unfortunate
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have any of these bad Effects. Agues are sometimes succeeded by a species of Madness, especially when the Patients have had many evacuations during ye Cure. This Madness is owing generally to ye Weakness wh. is ye consequence of those Evacuations, and goes off as ye patient recovers Strength. They are often succeeded by Rechick fevers; in Children by ye Rickets; sometimes, but rarely, by a Diabetes in consequence of too large Evacuations; and sometimes by nephritic pains. But ye general Consequences are Weakness and a disposition to Sweating. I must observe to you that when a Patient is much disposed to sweat in an Ague, it generally proves difficult to be cured. Autumnals frequently leave an Cough wh a phlegmatic acid expectoration, and ye Blood in a dissolute State, so that it often oozes at ye Gums, in ye same Manner as in a scorbutic State. Jaundice and Obstructions of ye Liver and Spleen. Obstinate Quartans are often terminated by continued fevers of ye worst kind; by foul obstinate Ulcers and an obstinate Itch. They frequently alternate wh. ye Jaundice, and leave an Asthma, hydropic swellings and Tympany. Infarctions of ye abdominal Viscera are not always bad Signs; but if ye swell much, often prove to be mortal. Autumnals leave violent Headaches and Leucophlegmatia. The Ague Cake seems to be a real enlargement of ye Spleen.

Good effects. I ~~have~~ before observed to you ye beneficial Influence of Vernal Tertians in curing several Diseases. They are in general found to contribute to Longevity, especially a Quartan if well got over. Epidemic autumnal Tertians, if imprudently stopped occasion frequently a Jaundice and fevers, wh. are often carried off by Vomits and black stinking fetid Stools.

Lucretius have of
and dramatic pea
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a Tr Julian. If h
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e long customed Q
ghers. vowel and y.
d Syllables of y. Lyd
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vice of y. letter, w
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In alternation
of accentuation and
and frequently rising
Lar has been freq
Bacc in y. Coleridge
Abec in y. Arm

Quartans have often been known to cure Convulsions, Headache
and Rheumatic pains. With y. rheumatic pains it has been known
to have alternated several to 3 or 4 times, y. rheumatic pains
always recurring when y. Quartan had been cured; also Nervous
Disorders such as Palsies, convulsive Asthma: y. Gout and Stone:
Palpitations of y. heart. It is uncommon for a person to die in
the Tertian. It has been observed that in an epidemic Plague, when
all other fevers run into it, a Tertian did not, and Persons who
had it escaped y. plague. It has been often known to cure
low nervous fevers.

Prognosis.

When Agues begin early in y. Summer, beginning of y. June, in Coun-
tys subject to them, it is a Sign that they will be very epidemic.
The autumnal Quartans are most dangerous; and Quartans in general
are y. most obstinate Agues. Patients die in y. cold fit. They are
fatal to old people after a few Paroxysms. It is a sure Sign of
long autumnal Quartans going off in Children, when y. Belly be-
gins to swell and y. Legs; the Ague goes off as y. Swelling comes on.
The Swelling of y. Legs in grown People is generally a good Sign.
In autumnals it feels a Scirrhus; In others y. Abdomen is di-
stended as from Wind; It is generally an Infarction an Disten-
sion of y. Colon, which is however not dangerous. The true Rickets
seldom prevail but in y. Seasons when autumnal fevers are copious.
An Inflammation of y. Tonsils attended w. Hoarseness, difficulty
of deglutition and purulent Suppuration generally ends in Death,
and frequently owing to a preposterous ~~use of~~ Evacuations. A quar-
tan has been frequently cured by a natural Salivation. There is a
case in y. Edinburgh medical Essays of one being cured by an
Abscess in y. Arm. Great Voracity before a fit of y. Tertian

remittent or

prolrates y. Disease. A quartan is frequently cured by y. Pock & Small pox; the best Sign are Pustules breaking out about y. Lips and Nose, if it be in y. decline of y. Ague; but it is a bad Sign y. beginning of one. It happens sometimes y. Vernal Agues are worse than y. autumnals of y. same Season. Retardation of Paroxysms is generally good, but not always, for sometimes Agues have been terminated by Anticipations. Bleeding at y. Nose, vomiting and purging of Matter resembling Coffee Grounds, livid Spots on y. body and ~~high Smelling~~ fetid Urine are fatal, as they indicate a Gangrene of y. abominal Viscera; these Symptoms seldom occur but in warmer hot Climates. Cleghorn observes y. if y. Paroxysms are worse on even days it is ~~good~~ not a good Sign, and worse when y. Paroxysm comes on without any or little Shivering. Bleeding y. Nose in a headach, from either Nostril (for frequently there is a Hemicrania) pains of y. Back & abdominal Viscera, portend good, if y. Blood is not in a dissolved State. If a Tertian is unseasonably stopped by y. Bark & hot Regimen, it runs into a Quotidian, and by Anticipations goes soon into a continued fever. Autumnals often terminate in slow Nervous and putrid fevers. Low fevers terminate frequently in Tertians Quartans and a Dropsy. Wet Summers render Vernals obstinate. Swellings after Tertians are not so bad as after Quartans.

Antecedent Causes. Young People are more subject to Intermittents than any other. Quotidians are most common to y. old, y. Phlegmatic and Women. Tertians to y. young, active, and those who have great Sensibility. Quartans to those who are advanced in Life, and particularly to those of a melancholy Disposition & sedentary Life.

* The low grounds in the state of Delaware, Maryland & the southern states; likewise in that & the adjoining state of N. Jersey.

Procatartic Causes. Damp air, swampy and fenny Soil; in these Countrys Intermittents are endemick. e.g. Holland, some low parts of England, and those places in Scotland by y. People there called Carses: Sudden Stoppage of Perspiration, especially from sleeping on y. Ground, or in moist damp air: Violent emotions of y. Mind; Strong purges, indigested food and hard drinking. It makes its appearance most frequently in Spring and Autumn: Said exhalations occasion Intermittents, and on y. account People near y. Sea Shore are subject to them; excessive Heat and excessive Watching. They are most frequently propagated by Contagion and Endemick Diseases. Tertians are particularly infectious, and when not epidemic. There are instances of Persons catching it by sleeping with others, and by drinking out of y. same Cup. Certain Agues are peculiar to some Countrys, Quartan for Instance, is never seen in Scotland. Those y. drink freely are least subject to Intermittents; I heard an Instance of this at Leyden, when an Intermittent was epidemic there and attacked all ranks of persons; out of 28 British Students, one only was seized w. it, and he a Water Drinker. All Intermittents and Remittents of y. Tertian kind are anniversary in warm Climates, and in cold Climates they become epidemic after hot Seasons.

Morbid Appearances y. have been found on Dissection. An Accumulation of gravenous Blood in y. Heart & Lungs. Hydrops pectoris & Pericardii or Collection of Water in y. Thorax, especially in those that lived and died on y. Sea Coast. The Stomach full of Wind; the Liver often white, without Blood, and

never [illegible] a limbed
swep[illegible] with blacke
blacke [illegible] appeared o[illegible]
tender and tayles

Blo[illegible] Abscesses in
and full of blood. [illegible]
grea[illegible] of y. bowe[illegible]
an generally in y[illegible]
blisters made by y. [illegible]
of death in an

The Ancients pe[illegible]
attributed to the Bile, a[illegible]
Theory is y. of h[illegible]
called fluids and [illegible]
be added afterwards
common opinion
Bod[illegible] which is p[illegible]
some of il remaining
its stimulating [illegible]
demonstrate. The [illegible]
Intermittent, whence
to be in a putrid [illegible]
this inflammatory
or Rheumatism. [illegible]
this state, are not [illegible]

resembling a boiled one; but in general it appeared scirrhous & turgid with black blood and greatly enlarged; the Vena portarum appeared of an enormous Size, the Gall bladder distended and turgid w.th Bile. Pancreas

Spleen enlarged, black and turgid w.th Blood. Abscesses in y.e Mesentery & Peritonaeum. Guts inflated and full of Wind. Stomach and Guts overflowing w.th Bile. Gangrene of y.e Omentum and Colon. The morbid appearances are generally in y.e Abdomen; for those of y.e Thorax seem either produced by y.e last cold fit, or are y.e natural Consequences of Death in an Intermittent.

Proximate Cause

The Ancients placed it in Phlegm; that of Sydenham ~~into~~ y.e Attributed to y.e Bile, and of Dearlove to black Bile. The common Theory is y.e of Boerhave who placed it in a Viscidity of y.e Serous fluids and Stagnation in y.e capillaries, to which he added afterwards forsan Inertia fluidi nervosi. Another common opinion is, that there is a morbid Matter in y.e Body, which is thrown off by Sweat after every Paroxysm; but some of it remaining, it corrupts still further y.e Humours, by its assimilating Virtues. — But none of these have yet been demonstrated. The Blood, when taken from a Person in an Intermittent, shows no Lentor. In autumnals it rather appears to be in a putrid State, in y.e Vernals, to an inflamatory Lentor. But this inflammatory Lentor inclines rather to ~~an~~ local Inflamation or Rheumatism. Women with Child, whose Blood is likewise in this State, are not subject to Intermittents. The cold fit appears

& this I conclude from

idently to be nervous; for we know that a cold fit is often
casioned by a Stone in ye. ductus choledochus; from introducing
Catheter into ye. Bladder to sound for ye. Stone; by Abscesses;
rom introducing a Glyster, when a Person labours under ye.
Hemorrhoides. There appears to be an Inertia of ye. nervous
rinciple in ye. cold fit; ~~by~~ ye. Weakness of ye. heart, Yawnings,
difficulty of breathing, Stretchings or Pandiculatio, and Insen-
sibility. Along wth. this there seems to be a spasmodic Stricture,
s appears, from ye. dryness & corrugation of ye. Skin, pale &
limpid Urine, and Suppression of all Secretions. How these
two become to be connected is difficultly accounted for. But
ye. greatest part of these go off on ye. coming on & encrease of
ye. hot fit. This is thought to be occasioned by ye. Stimulus of
ye. cold fit; but I have already given you my Reasons for not
allowing this. Some have endeavoured to strengthen their Argu-
ments by what happens in ye. Cold Bath, but there ye. heat is
rather comfortable than otherwise; a Person long out in ye. cold,
after he approaches a fire rather feels a comfortable Warmth, than
eat in proportion to ye. cold he had suffered.

Observations ye. seem to show, ye. Seminium of Intermittents, to be in ye. nervous System.

There is no Disorder previous to ye. fit; if ye. morbid Matter were encreasing
gradually, ye. patient would sicken by degrees, untill it became to a height.
The fit is often occasioned by violent emotions of ye. mind. Van Swieten
has an Instance of being repeatedly seized wth. a Quartan at ye. sight
of a Dormouse. 3dly. It is often also cured by emotions of ye. mind.

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Fabius Maximus is said to have been cured of an obstinate Quartan by a Battle against ye Allobrogi. Valerius Maximus records this. Monro, in his Diseases of ye Army, has an Instance of an Ague being cured from ye persons being plunged into cold Water. 4. It is often succeeded by nervous Disorders e.g. Convulsions, Apoplexy — 5th It is observed to continue during ye Course of a Salivation; this would not be ye Case if it depended on morbid Matter. 6. Intermittents are most obstinate in People of sensible Nervous System. 7. Bark, which cures these Diseases, is found to be ye most efficacious in Nervous Disorders. 8. Nervous Disorders, e.g. Epilepsies, Palsies, are often cured by Intermittents. 9. Intermittents are often relieved if not cured by external applications, e.g. Warming & nervous Ointments. 10. Like other Nervous Disorders, ye fit is often mitigated by an acute pain being raised in some part of ye body. —

This predisposing Seminium seems to cause ye species of ye Ague, and seems to be similar tho not ye same in every species of Intermittents, as ye different species very easily run into one another. The double and treble tertian seem to be owing to an exciting Cause, acting on ye intermediate Days. This Cause will often lie latent for a long time untill excited by some procatartic Cause. In long obstinate Quartans, where there is generally an obstruction of ye Viscera, this may be ye exciting Cause —

Proximate Cause. This has by some been imagined to have its Seat in ye prima Via, and naturally enough, as almost all ye Symptoms arise from ye Stomach, and there is a great

Quantity of Bile discharged from it; but at ye. same time this great discharge of Bile is only observed in ye. Autumnals of warmer Climates. If it were owing to this, Evacuants would be a general Cure; but, tho they cure sometimes, they fail generally. I have before told you ye. Sinae and others think Agues are reducible to Tertians, double Tertians and Quartans; and imagine there are no Quotidians; but I think there is reason to believe that ye. contrary obtains, and ye. Quotidians are ye. more natural Intermittents; which I think is probable from ye. febrile Appearances at Noon and Midnight; for our Pulse is generally raised a little at that time, and in all fevers there is an Exacerbation at that time. The proximate Cause of Intermittents seems to have much affinity w. ye. proximate Causes of other Diseases: eg. Pains, but especially Epilepsy, for this agues is an Intermittent, in ye. sudden Invasion, Irritation of nervous System, periodic Return, being easily excited by Errors in Diet; removed by Motions either internal or external, and yet ye. Fomes remains, to be excited by some occasional Cause. They likewise resemble one another in ye. Method of Cure, for Bark is ye. best Remedy in either. It has likewise a Resemblance w. ye. Gout in some Respects: there is no sensible Disorder in ye. Blood; it carries of a great number of other Diseases and is sometimes rather to be considered as a Cure than a Disease: periodic as Intermittents, but ye. fomes still remaining and easily excited eg. by a Blenda of ye. Leg, a Sedia of ye. Uncle, or any strong Stimulus.

Its Cause is sometimes analagous to that of inflammatory Dis-
eases, especially y. vernal Intermittents, and often run into
them e.g. y. Influenza terminated sometimes in Peripneu-
monies, at other times in Quotidians & Tertians. Putre-
faction acts frequently as an exciting Cause. Putrid Dis-
eases, like autumnal Intermittents, appear generally in
Autumn from cold moist and putrid air after hot Summers;
in marshy Countrys subjected to putrid Exhalations; In-
termittents at y. time begin w. many Symptoms of
putrid and malignant fevers and if mal treated degenerate
into them; in both there are frequent Evacuations of corrup-
ted Bile, and both are cured by antiseptics e.g. y. Bark, w.
however I think acts also in Intermittents as a febrifuge. Be-
sides y. Bark there are other Remedies y. have known to
be efficacious in both Cases e.g. Camomile flowers, Bitters,
Tincture of Roses, Alum w. Nutmeg, Vitriolic Acid and many
other Acids given w. Aromatics; both I say avail in autumnal
Intermittents and putrid fevers.

Cure.

This is generally thought to be easy and often is so; but frequently
also there is no disease more obstinate. The ia Variety of
Remedies that have been known to cure Intermittents, and often of
quite contrary Qualities e.g. heating and cooling Remedies,
acrid and demulcent; by whatever violently agitate y. Constitution,
poysons and particularly what improperly called specifics
and it requires great Skill in y. Physician
to chuse proper Remedies for y. Disease before you. Agues also

frequently go off of their own Accord, particularly ye Vernal after ye seventh Paroxysm, which is generally attributed to Medicines. In ye Cure of Agues different Considerations present themselves to our View: 1st. Whether the Cure is to be left to Nature, or whether we are to take it entirely out of ye hands of Nature. As we are unacquainted wth. ye proximate Cause of Agues, our Indications cannot be taken from it. But as we know many of ye procatartic Causes, it is also in power to remove them. If ye Disease is to be left to Nature, we are either to moderate ye too great Violence of Symptoms, or we must support her efforts, when too feeble. The too violent may be moderated by Bleeding, Vomiting, Cathartics. If too feeble we raise them by Vomits, Sudorifics, Anilspasmodics & Blisters. In this case our View is to accelerate ye hot fit and promote ye sweat, as ye patient dies in ye cold fit. But if we take it entirely out of ye hands of Nature, our View is to prevent ye Paroxysm. This is done: 1st. By inducing an artificial hot fit, which we do either: by putting him into bed and giving him warm Sudorific Drinks: by ye warm Bath and by ye cold Bath, by violent Exercise; 2dly by what ever excites violent Commotions of ye Body, but particularly of ye nervous System e.g. Passions of ye Mind, strong Cathartics, given wth. a View to operate when ye fit should come on. Cathartics joined wth. opiates, and mercurial preparations. As we know not ye Cause, we act here in like Manner as in Madness, where we are also ignorant of ye Cause. 3dly To

otherwise —

take off y. Spasm and cold fit by Antispasmodics and opiates. 4th Astringents. 5. Bitters. 6. External applications. 7th Medicines y. act on y. System, but ignorant how, and are called specifics e.g. Bark. We are to attend also to particular Symptoms, and sometimes obliged to mitigate them.

Observations on particular Remedies, when proper, and under what Cautions they are to be applied

1 Bleeding. This, of itself, has no tendency to cure y. Ague, but is sometimes necessary in y. beginning for to mitigate y. Symptoms, especially too great heat & headach. If applied in y. beginning it often changes double tertians into single ones. In Spring Intermittents, where there is generally a good deal of an inflammatory Diathesis; here it is necessary previous to y. Bark's being given, &c. has sometimes changed them into continuedo, and often proved ineffectual. In general if a Patient is plethoric, in y. prime & Vigour of life, and there is any reason to suspect an inflammatory Diathesis, it may be safely applied. The state of y. Blood and y. Relief it gives y. patient, will inform us whether a Repetition is necessary; in general it is not. The french Physicians recommend repeated Bleedings, and Wenzel recommends Bleeding to be repeated five or 6 times in a double tertian. Frequent Bleedings often render Agues more obstinate, particularly y. autumnal, and frequently

prove fatal to old people. Sydenham observes their bad effects in autumnals & Quartans and says it frequently protracts a Quartan for a whole Year, wd. might otherwise have been cured in 3 or 4 Months. There are great differences about Bleeding in Quartans. Some say they cured Quartans by a single Bleeding; others again who failed, decry it greatly. In a Quartan where y. exciting Cause is a morbid Congestion in y. Viscera, Bleeding may be necessary, and here only. Bleeding has been by some recommended in y. cold fit, but it seems to be highly improper. There are sometimes Circumstances y. seem to indicate Bleeding, and yet it is hurtful. Sydenham mentions an Intermittent which instead of a cold fit was preceded by a fit of Apoplexy, and in this he thought bleeding hurtful; but he afterwards considered y. Apoplexy as y. cold fit, and cured it by y. Bark. Bleeding is generally bad after Agues, tho y. Symptoms seem to indicate it, as Sydenham has observed e.g. Pains in y. back &c. and here Cordials are rather of Service. In appearances of a putrid Diathesis bleeding is particularly improper, especially in Autumnals of warm Climates. With respect to y. time of bleeding, there have been different Sentiments. Celsus for instance says it is death to bleed in y. hot fit; but in this he is greatly mistaken; for it mitigates rather; takes of y. Spasms and brings on a Sweat much sooner if it be done after y. hot fit is well come on. It is either to be done when y. hot fit is well come on, or at an Intermission. 2. Vomits. These are very necessary and carry off Agues sometimes at once. This practice is very

* If the Patient is not too weak & left to low I would prefer giving the emetic immediately after the Paroxysm, as it would certainly have a considerable tendency to make the intermission more compleat, especially if we administer a good dose of Laudanum after the vomit, to encourage the diaphoresis & thus procure a compleat solution of the Spasm.

of a fit

veral, but for different Reasons: by some they are prescribed to carry off y. ~~morbid Matter~~ proximate Cause, which they ~~imagine has to Seat~~ place in a collection of morbid Matter in y. Stomach and duodenum. I do not deny y. this may not sometimes be y. Case. But it appears to me that their chief Virtue consists in taking of y. Spasm by acting as Antispasmodics from y. universal Consent there is between y. Stomach and other parts of y. body; in consequence of this they prove also sudorifics. If Bark is thrown in before y. Stomach is cleansed, it often proves of no effect and frequently hurtful. Time of exhibiting Vomits. The most common and safest is Sydenham's Method, who ordered them in such a Manner as y. their operation should be over at y. time y. fit was expected. It sometimes prevents y. fit, but generally takes of y. Spasms and mitigates y. Symptoms especially if Sydenham's Method be followed, which is now too much neglected, in giving an opiate after it. Some give them during y. time of y. cold fit, and certainly Nature points this way by y. great Nausea during y. cold fit, which has certainly had a tendency to bring on y. hot fit. Celsus encouraged it at this time by giving his patients Salt & Water. I think it a good practice to encourage it towards y. end of y. fit by giving small Doses of Tartar emetic, and Camomile Tea. [But in y. beginning I look on a Vomit as dangerous, unless y. patient is very pale and has sound Viscera. At this time y. blood in a great

Measure forsakes y. Extremities; y. difficulty of breathing, Palpi-
tation & Anxiety show Nature to be oppressed by a great Load
of Blood in y. great Vessels; a sudden and violent Stimulus
here might endanger y. bursting of a Vessel. But Vomits
are notwithstanding known to have been given successfully
here. Dr. Thompson in Edin: medical Essays describes y. good
effects of Vomits towards y. end of y. fit; and he has since
followed by great Numbers. In y. beginning of a cold fit,
much drink cannot be given without danger. Besides y.
particular use of Vomits in Agues, they are found particu-
larly useful as preservatives, especially if y. Intermittents be
epidemic, and opiates be immediately given after y. Vomit.
Pringle & Senac observe that Tartar emetic is more effica-
cious than Ipecacuanna &c. is perhaps owing to its grea-
ter stimulating Quality; y. best Way is to give Tartar
emetic in small, but repeated, Doses; for then it promotes
both Sweat and evacuations by Stool at y. same time.
And it is very necessary that it should act as a Cathartic,
otherwise we are obliged to give a Cathartic after y. Vomit.
This practice is very old, and formerly y. pulvis cornachini was
used for this purpose; for y. ℞ diaphoret. was at y. time prepared
in a diff.t manner from what it is now, and had a considerable
emetic Quality. Dr. James also gives his Powders at the same time,
and &c. y. same Sense. The Antiquartzium of Riverius was a
medicine of y. same kind and applied in y. same Case. There
are however some, and especially De Haehn, who have no favor
for emetics. He objects y. they occasion Inflammations.

This may also be y. Case
particular, and singular
much so, for, tho' Cl
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Bably not owing to
off of Scurf, or it

This may also be y. Case in warm Climates and when y. Ague du-
plicates, and purgatives are also found to be of more Service in
such a Case, vide Cleghorn. He likewise considers Emetics only
as cleansing and evacuating y. Stomach; but one of their principal
effects is, y. they take of Spasms and promote Diaphoresis.
Remarks on y. Use of Purges. These are as necessary as Vomits
to cleanse y. Stomach and Intestines, especially in warm Climates
where there is a tendency to putrescency and collection of Bile in
y. prima Via. They ought to be of y. milder kind, for tho strong
ones have sometimes been known to prevent y. fit, yet they fre-
quently do Mischief by occasioning an Inflammation. When
there is a great Disposition in an Ague to Collections in y.
Stomach and Intestines it is necessary to keep up all y. Secre-
tions. Sydenham and others observe that if a purge be given
after y. Ague has been stopt by y. Bark, it will occasion a
Relapse; but this is far from being general, and gentle Laxatives
are peculiarly necessary after an Ague has been stopped by y.
Bark, in which a Quantity of acrid Bile was predominant;
for there are often Congestions made that are productive of various
Mischiefs, especially y. Jaundice, with yellow Eyes & foul Tongue &
Stomach, and these are frequently carried off by a purgative —
Sydenham has observed y. Vernal Intermittents have been cured
by Glysters given on y. intermediate Days. But it was pro-
bably not owing to y. Glysters, y. Intermittent might be going
off of itself, or it must have been very mild and partly owing

to a collection of
cover off by y.
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owner from, and th
whom low, dry,
that are used by
lice. If any
would have
Cache. Separators
Other lice of y. lower
These are often
practice to attempt
a Division into a
middle barbed
men, a Bleeding
Quarters are often
Bleeding has frequent
of y. Omoikoidal
Ca. Cervical have
Caffeines are useful
Diphtheria, this
combination are
Eliminate much
Efficient more
a dangerous practice
but specially by
Scalpel. is to be

Crudities
to a collection of Sordes, and cease in consequence of those being carried off by y. Cathartic. Sydenham had another practice which has been justly forsaken; this was to put y. patient to bed and sweat him, and 4 hours before y. fit was expected he gave him a strong dose, ℞ij, of pilulæ Cochiæ co. a good Dose of Theriac; this has been used by some besides him, but it is a dangerous practice. If any Laxative was to be given, y. Pulvis Cornachini would have answered much better than such a strong Dose of Pilulæ Cochiæ. Laxatives are generally indicated in y. following Symptoms: Pain of y. Loins, Borborygmi, Flatus & Swelling of y. Belly, these are often all removed by a gentle Laxative. But it is a dangerous practice to attempt a Cure by repeated Purgings, and often turns a Tertian into a Quotidian. It has been observed y. if an Intermittent has been turned into an inflamatory fever by a hot Region, a Bleeding and cooling Cathartic will reduce it again. As Quartans are often occasioned by morbid Congestions in y. Viscera, Bleeding has frequently been found useful, but especially y. opening of y. Hæmorrhoidal Veins: in such a case small Doses of Rhubarb & Calomel have likewise cured the Disease, when Bark failed — Cathartics are useful when there is acrid ~~and putrid~~ Bile and y. fever replicates, this shows a tendency to run into a continued. The neutral Salts are y. most proper Evacuants as they do not stimulate much —

<u>Of Diluent and aperient Medicines in Agues</u>. It is in general a dangerous practice to force Sweats by any Medicines whatever, but especially by ~~acres~~ stimulating Med.s. In order to procure a Sweat here, y. patient is to be put to bed, ~~and~~ his extremities bathed in hot

Water and decided to
to drink a great deal
by it and by Invisibly
copious sweat. yet felt cold
horn is dangerous in
operatory Diathesis. Sweat
Water and debilitate
prevents the felt. Warm
Doses before yet felt comes
and brings on the sweat
Sal Ammoniac one gram
been recommended here
for taking off spasms,
Vomiting by this adm
Whales absorbent. Ca
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purpose. a diaphoretic
especially in long quarter
Gallbladder bath or Salt p
especially in internal
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Water and desired to drink warm Water w.th some Acid. He is not
drink a great deal in y.e cold fit as the Stomach is oppressed
it and y.e Anxiety is encreased, but he may drink more after-
ards as y.e hot fit comes on. The giving of Sack Whey with Herb-
orn is dangerous in this Case, especially if there be an inflam-
atory Diathesis. Sweating is better in acute than chronic Agues.
Warm Water and diluting Liquors drank before y.e cold fit have sometimes
prevented y.e fit. Warm drinks with neutral Salts given in small
doses before y.e fit comes on, diminish ~~y.e Symptoms in~~ y.e cold fit
and bring on y.e Sweat sooner; y.e common Nauseus saline &
Sal Armoniac are generally given. The Sal febrifugum Sylvii has
been recommended here, y.e Sal prunelli is likewise a good Medicine
for taking off Spasms; It is probable that Neutral Salts prevent y.e
Vomiting by their antispasmodic Quality. With this View also
Alkalis & Absorbent Earths have been given; but their action depends
much on y.e State of y.e Stomach, for they acted in it saturates them
and then they come to act as Neutrals. But Diluents before y.e
fit are improper in weak and sensible Systems, especially if
y.e patient be naturally inclined to sweat, for it has been observed y.e
Agues attended w.th much Sweating are difficult to cure. Diluents are
sometimes found of great Service if given on y.e intermediate Days,
when no fit is expected. The Remedies most recommended for this
purpose are: Lapathum sylvestre, Cichorium, Scolopendrium, Bardana,
especially in long Quartans and if they be joined w.th Neutrals e.g. Mic:
Glauber Salts or Sal polychrestum may be added to procure a Stool,
especially in internal Heats, where y.e Liver is much affected and
there is great Redundancy of Bile. Sudorifics may be divided
into 2 Classes. 1. Those y.e act as Stimulants. 2. Those y.e act as

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spring do to Vinegar
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at all times they pe
If Drink is withheld
of y. animal fluids
Viscid and thus fo

antispasmodics; the former are in general dangerous, y. latter always
fe. Of the first kind is Pepper, which has been found successful in
strong phlegmatic Habits given from 3 to 12 Grains; but in general
it is a dangerous Remedy. Theriac has been given w. same View; nor
is Sydenhams Method different; he gave y. Serpentaria in Wine
if rather make y. Disorders worse. Strong purgatives & strong cordials
lies in general render Agues more obstinate, Celsus recommends
onions and Garlick w. plenty of warm Water, in y. same View. In Ague
there no Sweats follow, of which Storck has two Cases, and in which
y. Bark had failed, they may be proper. Dovers Powder is the
most efficacious in such a Case

Regimen. Fat and salt Meats are improper; but light Meats and
easily to be digested ought to be given. Low Diet is not found to answer
here; old Agues, particularly Quartans require a generous Diet.
Cold Climates fruits and cold Drink do more hurt than good.
Asclepiades and Asclepiades gave their patients nothing for y. two first
days first, and perhaps nothing but warm Water for a fortnight, after
which they allowed their patients Wine and as much generous
Diet as they could consume. It is however very improper, and Pollio
ius & Sulpicius have some fatal Instances of Abstinence. We
ought also to take care y. y. Air of y. Chamber be temperate, and
in Summer, especially in warm Climates, the floor should be
sprinkled w. Vinegar & Water. In y. cold fit a Slice of Lemon
should be kept in y. Mouth, rather than drink too much; and
at all times the patient ought rather to take small Draughts.
If Drink is withheld too much, it tends to increase y. putrefaction
of y. animal fluids, and divert Natures Course in bringing on
Sweat and thus prolong y. fit. The Spaniards give very little

* So Italy it is given in all fevers and especially if putrid Bile is in ye Case; here it proves an antiseptick and good Cordial.

drink either in y. cold or hot fit. Cold drink seems to be very proper in y. hot fit in warm Climates. Cold Water is very good in y. hot fit when there is no topical Inflammation; but it ought not to be taken in large Draughts especially if there be suspicion of topical Inflammations or morbid Congestions. * Cold Water taken at Bed time generally sweats those that do not sweat when they take warm Drinks. The Italians and Sicilians likewise prescribe Ice, but this ought to be given w. caution, and only to those y. are used to it. Shirts and Sheets ought to be frequently changed, to prevent a Reabsorption, and as it proves agreeable and comfortable. Diet ought to be more of y. vegetable than animal kind, especially in warmer Climates, vide Cleyhorn. All Summer fruits: Grapes, Peaches, Water Melons. They are recommended by Avicenna, Avicenna & Galen, who is otherwise a great Enemy to them. This only holds good of warm Climates, for here they would rather do harm than good. Bitters of different kinds. The chief y. are recommended in this Case are: Lesser Centaury, Camomile, Wormwood and Gentian. They all stimulate and encrease rather heat. There are particular Cases where they are to be joined w. y. Bark & does not cure without them; they likewise often cure when y. Bark fails, especially Camomile Tea, as we see in Morton, who was a great Advocate for y. Bark. Monro gives Camomile flowers, Salt of Wormwood & antimonium diaphoretic. But they ~~must be given cautiously for they~~ are chiefly or are stimulating and moreover have all y. bad Qualities y. are generally ~~objected~~ attributed to Bark. They must often be given in such large Doses as to move y. Belly, and in this Case Opiates are very properly joined with them. They ought never to be tryed when Bark fails. Astringents of different kinds have been

* Dr. Lind gives Laudanum when the hot fit is completely form
& tells us he has cured Intermittents by this method withou
the use of any other medicine. In the only case in which I
ever tried it, it was attended with success. This was the ca
of a young Lady whose brother at the time studied medicin
with me. She could not take y. Bark in any way, I therefo
tried this method, and ordered 35 drops of Laudanum
when the hot fit was completely formed; she was effectual
cured by y. second dose & had not a relapse of her fever
since that time.

often known to cure Agues when Bark had failed. Cobweb Pills were greatly celebrated, but of this kind of Remedies Alum w. Nutmeg is of y. longest standing. But they are not to be trusted, for they scarce cure above one in twenty. — Opiates are given in a double view, first to prevent y. fit, 2d. to render it easier and bring on a Sweat sooner. Fallian gave it 2 hours before y. fit w. Castor. Fonseius had y. same practice. Laudanum has of late been greatly commended, ~~but I have often seen it fail, and Storck mentions y. same~~ # Sydenhams practice, to give it after an Emetic, is very good, and makes y. fit less severe. Dovers Powder also obtains a place here — Exercise. Celsus advises it at y. time of y. fit is expected; if it has been very violent and continued for some hours, it has been known to have prevented it. Celsus also advises y. hot Bath when y. fit is expected in order to prevent it. Moderate Exercise in y. Intervals of Quartans is very necessary, and has been often known to remove Obstructions if y. neutral Salts were given w. it. Frictions have been prescribed with y. same View; they relax y. Skin and take of Spasm. Storck has found them useful in two Cases where there was no Sweat after y. fit, and had failed him in y. Cure w. y. Bark. A gentle Opiate cooperates if given at y. same time —

Some Observations with respect to y. use of y. Peruvian Bark —

It is in great use in England, France and Spain, but its use is not yet universal. In Holland they have in general a prejudice to it, owing to a prejudice Dr. Boerhave had against it, which he communicated to all his Pupils. In Germany

& and those of ye. strongest kind as Vitriol

Stahl and his followers were always violently prejudiced against it. Independent of its febrifuge Virtues it is y. best Stomachic, tends to promote perspiration, and is one of y. best antiseptics and antispasmodics. It was first introduced in y. Year 1653, but soon after laid aside, for Reasons difficultly accounted for; but it was said there had been two people killed by it; it is imagined it was owing to y. regular Physicians, certain it is they had a great Aversion to it, probably because they could not account for or explain its Method of acting. It was not amongst y. least of Sydenham's Merit, that he was y. first who introduced it again into Medicine in England. [Its Virtues in curing Intermittents are not owing to its sensible Qualities; it does not cure them as an Astringent, for Astringents* have frequently been tried and if they succeed sometimes, yet they mostly fail; nor is it owing to its bitter Qualities, for Bitters have likewise been tried; nor to a Combination of y. bitter and astringent; for this has been imitated in joyning Bitters, Astringents and Aromatics, but they are found not to answer equally well.] It has been alledged that Bark always produces some sensible Crisis particularly of changing y. lateritious Sediment of Urine into a whitish one. Ulricus Sini in y. Acta bononiensia alledges also y. the Breath acquires a particular Smell; but I never observed any thing of y. kind from y. use of y. Bark; sometimes indeed it was followed by gentle Sweats (different from those y. follow y. hot fit of an Intermittent) and sometimes by a gentle Diarrhoea; but not always nor anyway certainly. Quartans were formerly most difficult to cure, but they yield also to y. Bark, tho they are still very obstinate. Bark ought to be, and is generally given after y. Ague is perfectly formed and y. patient has had ~~three~~ ~~or four fits~~ one or two regular fits;

a. Storch tells us y. he has given y. Bark w. success in obstinate Intermittents even when they were attended w. an Ascites or Anasarca

sometimes however we must give it at ye first Intermission. It is
judged ye if ye Bark be given early it tends to produce obstructions in ye
Abdominal Viscera, and particularly ye Jaundice; but these often followed
Intermittents long before ye Bark was known; and ye contrary is
rather observed to be ye Case, for it is frequently given in such Complaints.
long Intermittents there is often a Collection of Bile, which encreases
continually if ye Intermittent continues, at ye same time ye blood
more determined inwardly and adds to ye evil. It has been laid
down as a Rule by some ye ye Bark should not be given untill
ye Stomach and Intestines were perfectly clean; but this cannot
be obtained for vomit as often as you please and there will be
a fresh collection next day. In such a Case then we must not wait,
but give it immediately, tho it will proper in full habits first to
bleed, and ye primæ Viæ should always be once or oftener evacuated
before ye Bark be given. Quantity necessary to be given. We
need not be very nice about this, and should determine it by ye State
of ye patients Stomach, how much it will bear. The general Dose
is to give ℥j every three hours, but we have Instances of ℥iss
being given in less than 30 hours; an ℥j has also been given
at a time and no bad effects followed it. I only mention this
that in Case of Mortifications or other pressing Circumstances
we need not be sparing of it. I have ~~seen~~ been informed of an Instance 3 Years
ago where a Mortification in ye Leg was stopped by ℥ss
of Bark being given in an hour at 2 Doses, for 12 hours together.
The improper use of ye Bark is often attended with bad effects:
Great heat, dryness of ye Skin, Pains in ye Stomach, Dyspnœa,
Hæmoptysis Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Leuco-
phlegmatia, Stupor, sometimes Epilepsy, Tetanus, Anxiety

these other sorts of agues
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Belly and bound Costiv

these often go off again on y. return of y. Ague. When this happens
I take it y. y. Intermittent is rather a secondary Disease or Cure
of another Disease and by Nature excited for y. purpose. We must
therefore always observe whether y. Ague arises from some particular
State or Cause in y. body, or whether it be epidemic, arising in a sound
Body from no apparent Cause, and in this Case y. Bark may
safely be given. These bad effects may also be occasioned if in
Vernal Intermittents y. incline to an inflammatory Diathesis
the Bark be given before this inflammatory Diathesis is taken
off, and it often not only occasions y. above Symptoms, but
changes y. Intermittent into a continued. It is alledged by Sydenham
that y. epidemic Agues sometimes resist y. Bark, but I have
never known an Instance of this. It has been objected that Bark
leaves a lowness of Spirits and nervous Complaints, but I do not
believe this, unless when it is given improperly. Sydenham says
it leaves a scorbutic Rheumatism, but he is mistaken for this
and Cachexy were y. Consequences of Intermittents before y. Bark
had been used, and the Bark has rather a contrary effect. Long
Agues weaken y. body and nervous System, occasion a dissolved
State of y. blood and tendency to putrescency, which occasion
many Symptoms similar to scorbutic. The Bark rather
lessens them induces these. The Bark ought not to be given when
y. Skin is very dry and there are internal heats. Here aperient
vegetable Juices and neutral Salts, especially in Quartans, ought
to be given before y. Bark is prescribed. The Sal Ammoniac may
be advised very properly be joined to y. Bark in this Case. If y.
Belly is bound Epsom or Glaubers Salt may be given in small

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be given in Glysters
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Quantity of y. Back
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ons, for y. Bark adds to y. Operation of Cathartics. Time, when
be given. We ought to begin when y. Sweat is entirely gone off
d there is a full Apyrexia. When y. use of it was first introd-
uced they gave it when y. cold fit began and during y. fit, in
rge doses; this practice has been renewed several times, and not
ong ago at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but it is doubtful with
hat Success this was done; it was said it made y. fit milder
nd shorter; I would not give it myself at that time. It is
however certain y. y. Shorter time before y. cold fit y. Bark is
rown in, it generally has better effects. Some make it a Rule
not to give y. Bark untill y. Urine does not deposit a lateri-
tious Sediment, but this ought not to be observed. It sometimes
ppens y. y. Bark brings on a purging; in this Case 10 or 20
rops of Laudanum may be added to each Dose, to prevent y. it.
d other times y. it is thrown up again in this Case y. antiemetic
ixture of Riverius, viz. is Salt of Wormwood saturated w. Lemon
uice, must be taken in y. very act of effervescence and y.
Bark immediately after. Some drops of Laudanum may also
added. When y. Stomach will not bear it at all, it may
given in Glysters, and it has frequently good effects given
y way. But in this Case, and indeed in every other where we
sh y. a Glyster should be kept some time, a Laxative Glyster
always to be premised for to clean y. Intestines; and y.
uantity of y. Bark Glyster should not exceed ℥ij, least it
timulate by its Weight. Two Drams of Bark may in
his manner be injected at a time. It is often necessary to
rescribe y. Bark for Children in this Manner, if they cannot

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persuaded to take it in any other form. It is sometimes
cessary to give ye. Bark to alleviate ye. Symptoms only, when
there are particular Reasons for not stopping ye. Ague. Sometimes
it will not answer in epidemic Agues unless joined w. Aromatics,
particularly if a low nervous fever accompanies ye. Ague, vide
Lingham. When there is an inflammatory Diathesis neutral
Salts are to be joined w. it. See Cleghorns Treatise on ye.
Diseases of Minorca for ye. Method he observed in Intermittents.
It has been accused of curing ye. Ague in such a manner as
to leave ye. Body subject to Relapses, but this is a wrong opi-
nion for whatever invigorates ye. System will prevent a Relapse.
Cleghorn used ye. Bark much more freely than what we do
here, and what is even necessary here. In warm Climates it
is often necessary to catch at ye. very first Intermission or
Remission and give ye. Bark, for ye. second fit frequently
terminates in Death. It is often necessary to add purgatives
to ye. Bark, and this method is recommended by Dr. Mead, who
joined Rhubarb w. it. It sometimes, but rarely, binds ye. Belly.
Sydenham & Morton objected against purging after an Ague
was cured by ye. Bark, as it brought on a Relapse, but ye. contrary
has been demonstrated by Werlhof, Cleghorn, Sauvages, Pringle;
and then ye. Purgative ought not to be of ye. stimulant kind. In
Quotidians it is often necessary to begin w. giving ye. Bark
before ye. Sweat is quite gone off, or else you cannot throw in
enough before a new fit comes on, vide Grainger de febre Palustri.
The Bark has lately been applied externally in ye. Cures of Agues,
vide London Medical Essays; but I have not seen this tried,
and I shall never chuse to reject a fact I cannot account for.

Respectable Physicians of Edinburgh

[illegible] to [illegible] depended on.
years [illegible] in Edinburgh
Pot of [illegible] people had [illegible]
had recd [illegible] that whenever [illegible]
decoction [illegible] of the Bark [illegible]
good for nothing; a [illegible]
Water [illegible] may then [illegible]
of pure [illegible] tow where
Charbonal while it is
before it is taken. [illegible]
or very [illegible] of the equivocal
order [illegible] Bark in [illegible]
Powder [illegible] and not [illegible]
Extract [illegible] of disguised
Correct [illegible] of Bark [illegible]
of the [illegible] patients about
to. [illegible] Bark it [illegible]
Some Physicians add
render it [illegible] more effectual, [illegible]
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to cure [illegible] then Bark alone
as he [illegible] others who agree
of Pulv[illegible] disposition to
or which [illegible] be between
Spite [illegible] not as be given
always [illegible] suspect [illegible]

Preparations of Bark. It is best given in Substance and then
st to be depended on. Of this there was a curious Instance some
ars ago in Edinburgh when an Ague was epidemic. The richer
rt of people had y. Decoction of y. Bark given them, but it
d no effect, whereas y. poorer Sort of people, who got y. resi,
uum of y. Bark soon recovered. The Infusion is entirely
ord for nothing; a strong Decoction may be of Service, as y.
ater may then melt some of y. resinous parts along w.
. gummatous which it extracts; hence also it is always
turbulent while it is warm, it ought therefore to be shaken
fore it is taken. The spirituous Extract is y. best and gr x
xij of it are equivalent to ℥ss in Substance. When we
der y. Bark in Electary it is best to make it up with
ne ilage and not Syrup as this makes it clammy. The
xtracts of Liquorice and Logwood cover y. Taste best. All
orrectors of Bark are perfectly useless, unless given with some
y. Intentions above mentioned. If y. Electary is made up
. Brandy it sometimes sits easier on y. Stomach
ome Practitioners add various other things to y. Bark, in order to
der it more effectual, of this I have said something above. Senac
ds y. Herba Centaury to y. Bark, which he says he has often known
cure when Bark alone has failed; for this we will take his Word,
~~he has~~ there are others who agree w. him in this Respect; but y. addition
Pulvis diuretinus to y. Bark, is what I cannot comprehend, and
which he bestows such extravagant Encomiums. I shall not di-
cute about as he gives it as a Matter of fact, tho we should
always suspect Remedies when such extravagant Encomiums

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frequently use the
Bonal Applications
can be had on them

bestowed on them. What makes it more remarkable in y. present
y, is that he immediately after gives Millepedes as a succedaneum
y. pulvis cipherinus, and bestows equal Encomiums on them. He
e also above spoke of y. use of Astringents in Agues. It is fre-
uently observed y. both Astringents and y. Bark fails in Agues, parti-
ly in warm Climates and where people are much used to y. Bark.
In this Case Arsenic has sometimes been given in small Doses; but
generally leases very bad effects as has been observed by Senac, but
more particularly by Storck, otherwise no Enemy to Poysons. In
bstinate Quartans gentle mercurial Salivations have often been known
o cure. Monro mentions a Case where a person ill of a Quartan
had likewise y. venereal Disease, for co. he was salivated, and was
at y. same time cured of y. Quartan. In obstinate Agues however
and where y. Blood is in a dissolved State Mercury ought never
to be given. It is observed y. People under a Quartan salivate easily.
Hot Agues have also sometimes been cured by y. use of Thermes, espe-
cially of y. purging kind, and by y. cold Bath — External Appli-
cations have also been ordered with a View to cure or at least allevi-
ate y. Symptoms. For this purpose strong Friections of y. Spine
and Sides with warm ointments have been used. But particular or
special Applications have been most in use, especially applied to
y. Wrists. They are generally of y. stimulating kind and excite pain.
The Ranunculus pratensis has been applied for this purpose. Boyle
says he was cured of an Ague by an application ex Sale nigro
Lupulo angliciano and Rafordia corinthiacis. In y. medical Gaz.
there is an Instance of an Ague being cured by y. application of
Cretgeron to y. Stomach; but this occasioned a Vomiting and to
this perhaps y. Cure was owing. Garlick has also been applied for
this purpose. But of all Applications Blisters have been most
frequently used and seemingly to y. best purpose. However the ex-
ternal Applications may remove a particular fit, no dependance
can be had on them for a radical Cure.

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operates; after

There are sometimes Symptoms y. require a particular Attention of this
kind are: Vomiting not only in y. fit, but during y. Apyrexia: This
best cured by a Draught of y. common Saline Haustus and peppermint
Water, taken in y. act of effervescence; this corresponds
to the Method of Cure. If y. head ach continues during y.
Apyrexia warm bathing y. Extremities and applying Sinapisms
y. Soles of y. feet generally relieves it. The Pains of y.
Belly are relieved by Glysters and applying fomentations expe-
dy; sometimes also bleeding is necessary in this Case. In
Comatous Symptoms Blisters are particularly serviceable,
Shaving and scarifying is likewise of use here sometimes: but
bleeding is often unsafe as Sydenham observes. When y. Hiccup
comes troublesome, it is often relieved by dry cupping to y.
Pit of y. Stomach and small Doses of Laudanum — Inter-
mittents sometimes terminate in Abscesses of y. Thigh; if
we find a pain and pulsation in it that Nature intends to
relieve herself that Way, we ought by emollient fomentations to
assist her, and as soon as a fluctuation is perceived open
it, left y. Matter may penetrate to y. bone and corrupt it. Some-
times there is a Swelling of y. parotids Glands, this ought to be
treated in y. same manner. There is likewise often a Jaundice
accompanies it; if there be a perfect Apyrexia we may give
y. Bark, if not it is not so safe, and Purgatives should be
added to it, such as Rhubarb, but particularly neutral Salts.
If it is accompanied with a Dysentery this ought always to be first
stopped; sometimes it requires bleeding, always Vomiting, Cathar-
tics and Opiates; after we have diminished it we may give y.

Book; but if it can be
with some Drops of
a Flaccidity remain
off, for this we should
Shrubs. If there is
gentle Cordials genera
we may give Bitters
Bitter & Elixir of Vit
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h; but if y. Case be very ~~more~~ urgent, we must give y. Bark at once
th some Drops of Laudanum to every Dose. There is often
Flatulency remaining for some Time after y. Disease is gone
, for this we should give Cordials w. y. Bark, Bitters &
hubarb. If there is at y. same time a Sickness at y. Stomach
nti Vomits generally are of Service. To prevent a Relapse
e may give Bitters w. y. Bark, order Riding, Exercise, Spa
ter w. Elixir of Vitriol, and give attention that a proper Regi
en be observed. But often Change of Air is necessary, especially
endemic Agues, we should change into a warm and dry Air; &
has sometimes been observed y. after an Ague had withstood
ll Remedies, it was cured easily on Change of Place. It is strange
in Sydenham, and shows that that Author could indulge in Theo
ies too much, that he was against a Change of Place, untill
. Depuration, as he calls it, in an Ague had taken place
uthors that deserve to be read on this Disease: Sydenham
ives us y. best Description of it. For what I said on y. proximate
ause you'll consult ~~Sydenham~~ Van Swieten, who differs from
Boerhave in this respect. Monro in his Diseases of y. Army
eats them well as does Huxham. Senac in his recondita
febrium Natura. Allowances must be made for a warm and
ively Imagination in his recommendation of Remedies.
Sphere is very useful for those who are to practise in warm
Climates. Forti, an Italian, his Book de Therapeia specialis
s an excellent Work

Obs. Mucus

Continued

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Ordo Secundus

Continued fevers.

is goes on from the beginning without Intermission or sensible
Remission, for perhaps there is no fever y. does not remit at certain
times, tho almost insensibly, and all of them generally grow worse
at Midnight. Sauvages has different Genera of this Disease
which he takes from y. Time of duration i.e. he Ephemera, Sy-
nocha, Synochus, but these are very unnecessary and serve for
no purpose at all —

I shall divide them into three Genera.

Inflammatory fever, but wood any appearance of local Inflammation.
in there is a strong full pulse, great thirst, great heat, and all y.
symptoms of y. hot fit in an Ague —

Low Nervous fever. Where y. febrile Symptoms are very low; a remar-
kable Inertia and sinking of y. nervous power —

Putrid, malignant or Jail fever. In this there are many Sym-
toms of y. nervous fever, as great oppression of y. nervous System,
Lowness and great Dejection; but there is also a remarkable
degree of putrescency in all y. animal fluids. Sauvages Distinction
of Days is of no use, for it must be from y. Genius of y. fever that
one can only know y. method of Cure and as you find it at y.
time you first see y. patient, and not from y. Duration of y. fever,
for this cannot be known untill y. Disease is over. Sauvages has
also y. Jail and nervous fever under y. same Genus, Typhus,
but they are quite different Diseases. I shall not treat at all of
Sweating Sickness, for that appears to have been a Disease sui
generis, and may perhaps never appear again —

Common

Sometimes this attack
begins with a dull dead
pain or hard breaking or
preceded by Shivering
it is succeeded by Heat
a sense of cold y. extends
pushing y. face, neck
&c. Urine is generally
high, pale y. sanguine
of Effervescing, general
rest. The tongue in
white; in y. progress
at last dry and of a
appearance of y. Skin.
Thirst and uneasiness
very favourable Sign
set on by Evaporation
a short time all y.
subsiding and ceasing
discontinuance. There
a slight sweating
absorption of all y.
or Wandering of Sleep
by degrees. In y.
symptoms y. come

Common inflammatory fever.

ometimes this attacks without any sensible Shivering or Rigor, and
hen is of short duration; it is sometimes y. immediate Consequence
f hard drinking or immoderate Exercise, and is then seldom
ucceeded by Shivering. But for y. most part it begins w. Rigor,
is succeeded by Heat, pain of y. Head and Back, Lassitude,
Sense of over y. whole Body as if it were bruised, redness and
lushing of y. face, a full quick pulse, Thirst, Nausea, Vertigo,
he Urine is generally red and without Sediment. The breathing
uick, tho y. Lungs be not at all affected; Want of Sleep, Loss
f Appetite, general Debility, Tossings or Jactatio, Anxiety, Costiv
ss. The tongue in y. beginning is generally soft, moist and
hite; in y. progress of y. Disease it becomes white and dry, and
t last dry and of a brownish Colour. There is a particular
ness of y. Skin. The Skin in a sound State has a peculiar
ness and unctuosity; when this returns in a fever it is
very favourable Sign. The Blood has more or less of a buffy
at on y. Crassamentum. When y. Disease is to last only
short time all y. Symptoms are violent; but they are moderate
t beginning and increase by degrees if y. fit is to be of long
ntinuance. There is generally a particular Exacerbation
y. Night preceding y. Crisis. A quick melting down and Re-
bsorption of all y. fat. Very often after y. fever is gone there
a Want of Sleep for 2 or three Weeks, and it only returns
degrees. In y. Course of y. fever there are many other
mptoms y. come on; but they are generally in Consequence

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Topical affections
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critical, the most
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its degenerating into
of some other Disease: putrid fever, nervous fever, but especially
topical affections e.g. of y. brain. But I shall not treat
of these in this place — When y. Disease is left to
itself, it is naturally carried off by some Evacuation, called
critical, the most common of these is Sweating. It is very
extraordinary y. Friend does not allow Sweating to be critical,
but only a good Symptom. I am quite of a contrary opinion
and know not a better Crisis. Sometimes it terminates by
a bleeding of y. Nose, and even other Hemorrhages, Diarrhoea
and y. Urine deposits a large Sediment; but this I
think is but extremely seldom critical of itself; for when
a fever is going off y. Urine generally for several times at least
deposits a Sediment as in a natural State. Abscesses in
different parts of y. body, particularly of y. parotid Glands,
after a long fever. Sometimes by Metastasis, without any
previous pain or Inflammation in y. part where the Matter
is translated vide Van Swieten. The Jaundice is also sometimes
critical in this Disease; but much more common in
bilious fevers. By a Cough and plentiful Expectoration,
tho' there was no topical affection of y. Lungs. Sometimes
but not common, it goes off by Resolution i.e. without any
sensible Crisis. I have known it go off with an immoderate pro-
pensity to sleep, when the patient slept for two or three Days
without ever waking unless it was to take some drink

These Evacuations have be
Days, which was therefore
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th
in one Cause, all ill
on 4th, 5th, or 6th Day.
The late Dual all Water
Down to the Sluices have
are a well established
than on Climates, a
putrid below measure
in this kind of Fever
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Circumstances that
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Something it depend
else is of how 4th Accid
called Pitchfever; the
Infusion and comes

Evacuations have been generally observed to have happend on particular
days, which were therefore called critical; thus y. chief were y. 4 and 7th,
" 11th, 14th, 17th, 20th & 21st. Galen mentions y. he had 400 patients
one Season, all ill of y. same Disease, who all had a Crisis either
y. 7th or 9th Day. Critical Days have been much doubted
late; but all later Authors, as well as y. Ancients, from Sydenham
on to De Haehn have observed critical Days, and I look on it
a well established fact; but then they are more evident in hot
than cold Climates, and only in these kinds of fevers. But in
hybrid & low nervous fevers they have not been observed. And
this kind of fevers y. Course of Nature is often so disturbed
y. method of treating them, that no Crisis can frequently
observed. Upon this Subject I would recommend
Varlin de Crisibus to your Perusal. — There are certain
circumstances that dispose Persons to this fever: People
y. prime of Life, sanguine Constitutions and in good Health;
ple of dense fibres, rich & dense Blood, are liable to it. In-
ants and aged People are almost entirely free from it.
Occasional Causes: Whatever gives a sudden Check to y. perspi-
tion. Suppression of all kinds of Evacuations; Violent Exercise,
eating and over drinking; Passions of y. Mind; Want
Exercise to those y. are accustomed to it; Want of Sleep.
ple are more subject to it in Spring than in Autumn; and
times it depends on epidemic Constitution. Of this kind
is y. fever y. arises from y. Repulsion of y. Milk and is
ed Milk fever; the fever that is y. Consequence of external
juries, and comes on chiefly when y. Suppuration is going

on. There
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There is a temporary fever in almost every Woman a few Hours before y. Menses come on, which likewise belongs to this kind. This fever has frequently beneficial effects on y. Constitution, which helps to likewise distinguish it from the other two kinds of Fever, y. Inflamed and Nervous, that never ~~have~~ do any good to y. Constitution. This fever is often beneficial in many Nervous Disorders of y. convulsive kind; in y. Apoplexy, and y. general Indication of Cure in an Apoplexy is to raise an artificial fever. In Fevers of y. Procordia not attended w. Inflammation, but it has oftenest been found beneficial in paralytic Disorders, which it sometimes cures, generally mitigates; it also prevents fits of y. Gout.

Prognosis. Generally speaking it is seldom mortal if properly treated. If it proceeds mostly from errors in Regimen, it goes off in a few days; if it be y. from foulness in y. Stomach & Bowels Viz. it is frequently cured by a Vomit or purge, but specially in Children, if it affects them at all, it is generally from Errors in Diet. The pulse affords no sure Prognosis, for it is varied by many circumstances. People of an irritable System of Nerves generally have a quick pulse, also young people, and y. youngest have y. quickest. I have known it rise from 120 to 160, by y. patients being raised up in Bed. In all lethargic Symptoms attending a fever y. pulse is slow and soft, tho the Patient be in y. almost Dange; we ought therefore not be deceived by it. Aphtha are often a favourable Sign and sometimes carry off y. Delirium. No great dependance can be

indeed

d on y. State of y. Tongue, for sometimes it remains moist,
ile y. patient is in great Danger; however a moist Tongue
generally a good Sign. The Tongue has almost always a
reat Connection with y. State of y. Stomach and Intestines,
nd therefore we are often able to judge of them by y. Tongue.
Pain in y. forehead is almost a constant attendant on
ese fevers and is not a very bad Sign, but a Pain in y.
ack part and Top of y. head is a much worse one. A Bleeding
f y. Nose is generally presaged by an itching and redness of
y. Nose, Headach, redness and flushing of y. face, Tinnitus Aurium,
flation of y. Belly and itching of y. Skin. Hippocrates has
served that if a few drops of Blood appear on y. 4th Day, there
ill be a copious Hemorrhage of y. Nose on y. 7th. I have
served this to happen sometimes, but it is not a general Rule.
Sure pain of y. Neck and involuntary Tears likewise presage
Bleeding of y. Nose. Hippocrates observes that tension of y. Hy-
ochondria predicts bleeding at y. Nose; Van Swieten confirms
his and says he has always observed great Sympathy between
y. Spleen and Nose. Solano, a Spanish Physician, and Nikill
n his Treatise on y. pulse, observe y. a rebounding pulse (as they
em it) indicates Bleeding at y. Nose. Nikill has many Experi-
ents on y. pulse, which he says always answered; but I have
ince heard from very good Authority that he does not find it
hold so well in Ireland (where he now practises) as in warmer
limates. These observations are continued by two Physicians

of Convalescence in Fe
fudge indicates Diarrh
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Unfavourable Symp

The Urine, naturally
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Ff y. Diarrhea, partic
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Eminence in France. Solano says y. a soft intermittent Pulse indicates Diarrhoea, an intermitting and hard one Diarrhoea and Vomiting. I have frequently observed that an intermitting Pulse precedes and accompanies a Diarrhoea. He adds observed y. if a Cloud appears in y. Urine on y. 4th Day, there will be a Crisis on y. seventh.

Unfavourable Symptoms. If y. Tongue continues dry; the Urine, naturally in this fever of high colours, changes into white, clear and limpid like Water; this presages violent Disorders of y. head; but here y. Physician must have regard to what y. Patients drink, for if they drink a great deal y. Urine will naturally be more clear and limpid than if they drink little. A remarkable change of y. Voice is generally mortal, particularly Vox clangosa. Whatever shows Congestions on any of y. Viscera, particularly y. head; Stupor, Delirium, Subsultus Tendinum. Coldness of y. Extremities is not much to be feared unless it be from Weakness & Debility; for sometimes it arises from Spasms. Partial Sweats of Head and Neck. Picking of y. Bed Cloaths, and lying on y. Back fully stretched out, for this shows a Weakness of y. Vis Vitæ. Difficulty of breathing when it indicates a topical affection of y. Lungs. There is no sure presage to be drawn from a Hiccup, for I have often known it last for three Days, in spite of every thing that could be done to prevent it.

Saverbundery Stools and
in ye height of ye fever
Patrid Darkness, with
ye Patient lies quiet
drawn back his hand
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Involuntary Stools and Urine; Squalid red Eyes; if they come on in y. height of y. fever and suddenly, frequently indicate a Delirium. Fœtid Diarrhœa, with quick irregular Pulse, presage Death. If y. Patient lies quiet in Bed, without sleeping or speaking, and draws back his hand suddenly when y. Physician or any body else touches it, it is a very bad Sign. Colliquative Sweat. If y. Heat is greater than y. Pulse seems to indicate, it is a contracted pulse; if y. Heat is less than y. Pulse indicates, it is a quick low pulse. The Patient ought to be fell under y. Bed Cloaths; and if we apply y. Thermometer, it ought to be for 10 or 15 Minutes, for so long y. Mercury will rise. If there are Remissions, during which the Tongue is clean and red, it is an unfavourable Sign, as it indicates that a Phisis or Hectic will follow. If this redness of Tongue comes on in y. height of y. fever it indicates Aphtha; if there is at y. same time a heat felt in y. Throat, it shows y. y. Aphtha have already begun there. Great Sensibility of y. Eyes is a bad Sign, but perfect Insensibility, much worse one. If the Eyes inflame gradually it does not indicate any thing bad; of their sudden squalid appearance vide supra. If Deafness is attended w. inflamed Eyes and Delirium it is a bad Sign; if not it is rather for y. patients good, as it prevents his being hurt by Noise, which they are very liable to be, as there is frequently a very great acuteness of hearing, so that they will hear a Whisper from y. opposite Side of y. Room, when a healthy person would not hear it above half y.

* and in some fevers, ye putrid, the Blood is in a dissolved State.

Q. It is a very vague Term. In many Diseases there is Acrimony, without being attended wth fever, e.g. the putrescent State of ye humours in ye Scurvy, if y^t can be called acrimony. The Serum that runs after Blister is of so acrid a Nature that I have seen half of ye Body excoriated by it, and yet there is no fever. The Ichor in Cancers and chronic Ulcers is very acrid. There is often an acrid Acrimony in ye primæ Viæ, but so far from occasioning fever, it has rather a contrary tendency. In ye Blood there is no appearance of acrimony either of acid or alkaline; the Serum of ye Blood indeed changes Syrup of Violets into a green Colour but this is its only alkaline Quality

distance; this acuteness of hearing is often succeeded by deafness. In Children if ye a Delirium comes on soon, it shows there is foulness of ye Stomach. A redness of ye face shows there is a great Quantity of Blood flowing to ye head; but if there is frequent flushings of ye face, it shows that ye Lungs are affected. A full and slow Respiration, with a full Hop at every Expiration is a very bad Symptom. Faintishness on ye least motion is bad, especially if it be attended with a Delirium. A bleeding at ye Nose, if it be not attended to. Case to ye patient, is bad.

Proximate Cause. It is difficult to say what is ye proximate Cause, at least to any Precision. It has generally been attributed to Lentor, Viscidity or Acrimony. The two former alone cannot produce it, for they often take place where there is no fever e.g. Rheumatism, Women with Child, all Persons in Winter. * Acrimony, if there be such we are little acquainted to ye Nature of it; if it be in ye Blood it may produce a fever by its stimulating ye heart; but what is ye particular State of Acrimony ye occasions this? Why are in one Year Inflamations of ye Eyes, in another topical inflamations of ye Lungs &c. epidemic? The general opinion is that there is some morbid Matter in ye Blood to be expelled; but then we should observe something morbid in ye Evacuations, wch is not ye Case; but granting this were really ye Case, the fever should come on slowly, but instead of ye it comes on at once and lasts without Intermission untill its termination. But yet

a. The heat in fevers seems to be a chemical Heat, for it often does not at all agree with ye pulse; sometimes a short time before Death, and even some minutes after Death the Heat will be very great if we measure it with ye Thermometer tho the Circulation ~~and~~ is very languid. There is certainly some stimulus in some part of ye nervous system; and tho we are unacquainted to ye proximate Cause yet we are acquainted with so many Circumstances relating to ye Method of Cure, as enable us to remove ye proximate tho unacquainted with it —

L

there appears to be something morbid in some part of ye Body; but what it is I cannot pretend to say; it generally goes off by a critical Evacuation; but then these Evacuations do not seem to contain any thing peculiarly morbid e.g. the Pus in Abscesses ye. are ye. Consequence of a fever, is what is called laudable Pus, at least if it answers ye. End. Pringle believes that ye. Concoction is a certain Disposition to Putrefaction; and it is certain that Hippocrates makes use of ye. Word Concoction and Putrefaction promiscuously. But I do not think that Resolution is always followed by Putrefaction, nor do I think Pringles Arguments any way conclusive —— a

Fevers sometimes proceed from local affections, when these are not suspected: from Sordes irritating ye. Intestines; from topical affections of ye. Brain when these are not suspected. The Diarrhoea is often ye. Consequence of foulness of ye. Stomach e.g. the febris depuratoria Sydenhami; if ye. prima Via were not at first evacuated then, a Diarrhoea followed. —— Tho, as I observed above, ye. Sediment in ye. Urine cannot be properly called a critical, yet if it does not come on for some Days after ye. fever is gone off, it indicates that the Patient will have a Relapse ——

Cure of Fevers: c

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Cure of Fevers: This is twofold one natural, the other artificial. The natural Cure is performed either by moderating or supporting y. efforts of Nature. If a fever happens in Consequence of y. suppression of some Evacuation, or there is a Plethora, Bleeding is required. If there be Sordes in y. prima Via the Evacuation of them is indicated. The Heat may be moderated by cool Air, cool Diet, Acids, Bleeding, Vomits, Cathartics, Diluents. As y. Circulation is sometimes unequal and there is a Disposition to morbid Congestions, these are removed or prevented by Antispasmodics, Bleeding, Vomits, Laxatives, Neutral Salts, fomentations, warm Bathing and Venesects; these have a Tendency to restore an equal Circulation and take of y. Spasm on y. Skin. When Nature is too feeble, proper Cordials & Blisters must be applied. When Nature is Local affections are prevented or cured by Evacuations, topical applications, Bleeding & Blistering. The artificial Cure is performed by Evacuations and Specifics.

Observations on y. different Means employed in y. Cure of Fevers.

Bleeding. The immediate effect of this is to take of the Plethora, and by this it relieves y. Heat, Anxiety & oppression: it also takes off y. Spasms and consequently promotes Nutrition and all other Secretions. When a fever comes on in Consequence of overheating, overeating & drinking, a single bleeding will often remove it. It takes y. blood, softens y. pulse, opens obstructions, and makes temporary revulsions from y. part affected. But there are particular Circumstances where Bleeding is required in ye. y. Pulse becomes fuller and harder; y. Heat and all other febrile Symptoms encrease, except Anxiety & oppression

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occasion from a Plethora
Persons when Pleadin

this is indicated by an oppressed pulse: If you find ye Patient has all his ye febrile Symptoms high except Pulse and Heat, Bleeding is very necessary; but then you must be cautious whether it proceeds from a Plethora or Weakness of ye Vis Vita e.g. Nervous Fever.

Period when Bleeding is proper. The beginning undoubtedly; but if ye Symptoms indicate it, it may be performed at any time of ye fever, especially if there be a violent flux of ye Blood to ye head. Here have Rules been laid down by some, not to bleed after ye 4th day, but these are not to be observed, for it is frequently attended wth good Consequences to bleed after ye time especially in topical affections. If a fever comes on when a Woman has her Menses or ye Lochia are flowing, is Bleeding proper? In general I would be against bleeding, but yet if the Symptoms are violent, Bleeding is necessary and generally attended wth good Consequences. Bleeding is particularly necessary in ye vigorous & plethoric; but people may be plethoric without being vigorous; especially Women who from too great flow of Menses and fluor albus are often of relaxed Habit, pale and emaciated, and yet their Veins are turgid & full of blood; they cannot however bear great Loss of Blood at a time, but small & repeated Bleedings are often necessary. A Physician must be particular in enquiring whether the patient has been accustomed to bleed every Year, or whether he never was bled; in ye former Case he may take away a large Quantity of Blood; in ye latter a little will often answer ye purpose. Spring fevers, as there is generally more of ye inflammatory Diathesis, require large Bleedings. A fully lined and hard

Pulse indicate bleeding
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Pulse indicate bleeding. If y. blood flows more briskly after a few Ounces have been drawn off, it is a Sign that more be taken; this however often depends on y. Ligature & therefore is not a general Rule. Quantity to be taken away. Children bear bleeding much worse than Persons in y. prime of Life, and much worse than any other Evacuation, and y. younger they are the worse they bear it. I would never bleed unless in violent topical affections, especially if y. Child be not above a Year old. It is dangerous to bleed by Leeches if you let y. Blood flow untill it stops of itself; for I have often known Children so weakened by this as to sink under it, especially in y. Small pox and Measles, and tho the eruption was favourably, yet y. Vis Vitæ had been so weakened, that they sunk under it. Old people do not bear y. Loss of much Blood at a time; tho it be more indicated then, than at any other period of Life. Lean people bear it much better than y. fat & phlegmatic. In cold and moderate Climates Bleeding is borne much better than in hot Climates; it would be a dangerous practice to bleed as freely in y. West Indies, as is done in France. Women bear Loss of Blood worse than Men; all people of a Nervous System bear bleeding less than others; yet Women in general are of this Habit of Body. In high inflammatory fevers some bleed at Animi deliquium; but this is a very vague Rule & ought never to be applied; for some strong people will faint at y. Loss of 3 Ounces of Blood; while some weak people will lose a great deal before they faint, and even sometimes they will not faint at all. If a person faints soon on bleeding

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he ought to be bled in a lying posture and ye. orifice stopped from time to time. If ye. pulse rises, while all ye. other symptoms are relieved, especially ye. Anxiety & Dyspnoea, it shews that ye. bleeding has been proper and may be again repeated —

Appearance of ye. Blood. If ye. Crassamentum is tenacious in great quantity and buffy, it indicates more bleeding. But this appearance of Buff is varied by many circumstances; it has sometimes been found in inflammatory fevers that the first Cup has had a strong Buff, ye. 2d. less; ye. 3d. still less, and ye. 4, none at all. Sometimes ye. last Cup alone has appeared fizzy. Some inflammatory fevers ~~have~~ are not attended w. any appearance of Buff. It is not a general Rule that if ye. Blood trickles down ye. lam there will be no buffy appearance. Sometimes it happens that ye. first Cup has ye. buffy Coat; ye. cup drawn second will not have it, 3. again has it, & ye. 4th wants it. It also happens that ye. Blood will in one Cup be tenacious, while in another it appears in a dissolved State. If a person be bled to day, the Blood will perhaps show an inflammatory Crust; to Morrow it will appear to be watery in a dissolved State, and on ye. 3d Day ye. inflamatory Crust appears again. Vide De Haen on this Subject. Therefore we ought not to take our Indications from ye. appearance of ye. blood alone. The Blood has sometimes a loose Texture, when it is not in a State of putrescency e.g. if from some Accident there is occasion to bleed immediately after a person

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are recovered from a fever. State of y. Blood in a sound State.
Its separation into Crassamentum & Serum depends on Circumstan-
ces without y. Body, we ought therefore not reason from y appea-
rance; of y State of y. Blood in y. body. This depends on
Air, Heat and Agitation; all these vary the State of y. blood. If
blood is kept in y. 96th degree of heat Cw. is equal to y. animal heat
it will not seperate, nor will it separate at y. freezing point, but
go into a coagulum. It separates best at 64 Deg. Fahrenh: thermom.
The Blood separates naturally into two parts, Crassamentum
& Serum, but a equal part evaporates; there is a much larger
evaporation of Serum from a large than a small orifice,
and the Crassamentum is more tenacious; it loses more than
double if it trickle down y. Arm. Agitation also prevents Sepa-
ration. The Inflammatory Crust depends on y. coagulable
Lymph and is not always morbid. The Crassamentum contains
y. coloured part of y. blood and some coagulable Lymph; the
Serum contains some coagulable Lymph and some saline
particles dissolved in it. Langrish has not attended to all
y. Circumstances I have here enumerated, and therefore
they are imperfect. Dr. Battie Treatise is y. most perfect
Treatise on this Subject. You will however not imagine
that I would insinuate no regard wh to be paid to y. appearance
of y. Blood. It is very proper we should take that in along to
other Circumstances. When y. Blood is sizy Patients gene-
rally bear repeated Bleedings very well e.g. In y. Chronic Rheu-
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chosen a Mark of loose Cohesion; but this is not general for it sometimes depends on external Circumstances. The Blood drawn from Arteries is more florid than that drawn from Veins, contains less Serum, separates w. more difficulty, and has a less proportion of coagulable Lymph. With respect to y. place from whence it is proper to take it, this may depend on various Circumstances: If it is merely in order to diminish a Plethora it does not signify whence it is taken. There have been various Opinions whether in local affections y. Blood ought to be taken away near, or at a distance from, y. place affected. The most common practice at present is to take it away y. first time at some past remote for y. place affected, and afterwards as near as possible e.g. In affections of y. Head to open first a Vein in y. foot; but it seems to be of more consequence to take it away suddenly from some large Vein, when y. inflammatory Symptoms are high. But after y. first bleeding to take it away as near y. place affected as possible, and in affections of y. head it has often been attended w. good Consequences to open y. Jugular Vein or temporal artery. If there is no Vein near Leeches may be applied, and I have sometimes known more good to have been done by this than if Ctimes y. Quantity of blood had been taken from another place, especially in a Delirium of an inflammatory fever. What I say of Leeches applies also to cupping and scarifying. Sometimes the patient is so weakened y. he cannot bear y. opening of

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a Vein without fainting, and will frequently bear ye. Loss of twice ye. quantity of Blood by this method than if a Vein were opened. What I have said here of Bleeding, and shall say of Vomits, Cathartics and Regimen applies to every Inflammatory Disease; I shall therefore not have occasion to repeat this again, and if it differs in any particular Instance, I shall always take care to mention it. —

Of Vomits. These are indicated by Nausea, Anxiety, Restlessness, Foulness of ye. Tongue and Disposition to a Diarrhoea. If they come on in ye. beginning of a fever a Vomit should be given; it may also be safely given at any period of the Disease if these Symptoms come on. There is a certain Species of Headach, that proceeds from ye. Stomach, and affects chiefly ye. forehead and Eyebrows, sometimes with and sometimes without fever; in this Case a Vomit is generally useful. If a Vomit is given in ye. beginning of a fever it often prevents a Diarrhoea ye. frequently comes on at ye. height or towards ye. decline of ye. fever: vid: Sydenham de Febre illi dicta, Depuratoria. Bleeding should always precede ye. exhibition of a Vomit, particularly if ye. head be affected otherwise it may be attended w. bad Consequences, and sometimes a Hæmoptysis by ye. bursting of a Vessel in ye. Lungs. The general effects of Vomits are, to cleanse ye. primæ Viæ, take off Spasms and tension in consequence of ye. Consent between the

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Stomach and other parts of ye. body. They by this means also remove obstructions. They give a Convulsion to ye. whole System particularly ye. nervous, and here they also remove obstructions and promote Secretion by ye. Skin, especially if an opiate be given immediately after; this however is quite laid aside now in fevers; I shall enquire more particularly into it under ye. Head of opiates. In fevers that affect ye. head from some topical affection, attended w. Delirium & comatose Symptoms, Winbringham is quite against them; but I never found any bad effects attended them in this Case, if Bleeding had been premised. It is by some said that Ipecacuanha is best adapted for Deirhoea, Fr. emetic to break ye. force of fevers but I never could observe any material difference. If a Vomit is given in ye. beginning it often removes fevers that are catched by Infection. I never found any bad effects from giving them at any time or period of ye. fever. From ye. same Motive to cleanse ye. primæ Viæ a gentle Laxative is frequently ordered, if ye. Vomit has not proved laxative also. Tartar emetic oftener proves laxative than Ipecacuanha. Strong Cathartics are to be avoided, for ye. often occasion Inflammations of ye. Viscera; but they ought to be of the gentler kind, e.g. Salts and Manna. The Belly is to be kept open by injecting a laxative Clyster every Day or every other Day. They also open ye. Belly, supply ye. place of Drink in some Measure; relieve Tenesmus and Diarrhoea if this proceeds from a Remnant by ye. Cordes. They

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have the effect of a warm Bath. If they are given w.th a View to supply Drink, w.th is necessary sometimes when Deglutition is difficult e.g. Angina, warm Water answers very well injected in small quantities, not above 6 or 7 Ounces lest by its Weight it stimulate y.e Gut. Bathing inferior extremities in warm Water answers y.e same Intention. Purgatives are found necessary in and after autumnal fevers, when there is a greater Secretion of Bile and a greater tendency to Putrescency and Acrimony; this is carried off by repeated purges, Stools & Clysters. What I have been saying hitherto on this head relates only to y.e natural Cure. But there are certain Cases where Laxatives may be given w.th a View to carry off y.e fever altogether e.g. In Autumnals where there is a great redundancy of Bile in y.e Stomach and Intestines; and it is sometimes safer in this case to ~~vomit~~ purge then to vomit, when y.e inflammatory Symptoms run high and there is a topical affection of y.e Brain. Neutral Salts are also given sometimes to promote in a certain degree a Diaphoresis & relax Spasm; with this View y.e common saline Draughts have been ordered, and there are y.e most agreeable of this kind of Med.s; also Spirits Mindereri; they also prove diuretic. Warm Med.s w.th a View to force a Sweat are dangerous in an inflammatory fever. They led also to keep y.e patient in a very hot State; encreased inflammatory Diathesis extremely, fixed Congestions in y.e head, and gave no Relief. It was Sydenhams great Merit to be y.e first to ex,

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explode y. hot Regimen. A miliary eruption in general, is more y. consequence of a hot Regimen than a natural and critical discharge. On this hot Regimen y. volatile Alkali in particular was introduced, and y. from y. false Theory that Acids were y. Cause of fevers. Whatever violently stimulates y. Body, tends to stop secretion instead of promoting it; but all anti-spasmodics have a contrary effect. Friend alledges that Hippocrates never prescribed any thing with a View to sweat the Patient, but this is absolutely false; he did not indeed prescribe hot Medc. to sweat his patients, but he gave copious Dilutions and ordered warm Bath, and these were y. most effectual Means to promote a sweat. The Neutral Salts are also given w. a View to cool y. Blood, especially Nitre, but that agrees but w ~~few in~~ y. Stomachs of few, if given in proper quantity; its effects therefore are inconsiderable. Less is to be expected from y. Testacea, for these cannot act by any other Way than absorbing y. Acid in y. Stomach and thus becoming Neutrals. They are given in great Doses in Germany, and so as to load y. Stomach; which is very wrong for we ought to give very few Medc. in fevers, at least not such Quantities as to disturb y. Stomach, by this they would do more harm than good. The testacea are also Septic and therefore not to be given in autumnals. The Pulv: Contrayerve is often prescribed but I never saw any good effects from it, but sometimes bad ones, as it raises y. fever and therefore hinders Secretions. Medecines, often of contrary Natures,

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Regimen. Asclepiades starved his patients in ye beginning of fevers, he allowed not only no food, wh the patients would easily have wanted, but he even forbid Drink. He would not even allow them to wash their Mouths with Water, nor permit them to sleep. Celsus moderated this practice a little. His Theory was that if you allow ye patient no Drink ye Malice will have better Time to concoct without being disturbed. But he had another practice for wh they had no Theory, that was to expose ye patients to ye Light, tho ever so disagreeable to him. The food ought to be vegetable, light and cool, antiseptic, acescent e.g. Panada, roasted Apples, Butter Milk, Whey, Barley Water. The Pat. ought to be allowed as much drink as he chuses, but not too large Draughts at a time. But if ye patient is extremely thirsty and we want to promote a Sweat, a large Draught of cold Water will answer ye end. Patients tire very soon of any Drink; what they generally like best and continue to take longest is Toast & Water wh a Slice of Lemon, and this is also very proper. All medicated Drinks and Infusions answer no end. Sydenham gave his patients Small Beer, and this is also mentioned by Sommius. Great Prejudice has always been entertained against fermentated Liquors in fevers; and this is very proper wh regard to ye stronger fermented Liquors; but small Beer can scarcely be brought under this head; and if the patient has been

Wn. indeed was the worst thing they could take in a fever

used to it we ought to indulge him in it, and even spirituous Liquors if he used to drink large Quantities of them when he was well; otherwise he will be brought too low. If y. Small Beer is old it can have no bad effect, for y. fixed Air lodged in y. Stomach is absorbed w.out any bad effects, as appears frequently on a persons going to Bed; his Stomach will be quite distended w. Air, w. will all be gone in the Morning without any sensible Evacuation. Sydenham acidulated it w. Spr. of Vitriol, w. also prevented a fermentation. I do not mean to recommend Small Beer, but if a person takes a longing for any particular thing, the Physician ought to consider whether y. patient will suffer least from getting what he desires or from y. Anxiety he suffers on being denied, and of two Evils chuse y. least. I have known Patients take a longing for a Beefsteak, and tho they could not take above a Mouthfull, yet ~~I ha~~ it has been attended w. visible good effects. The Anxiety is sometimes so great on their being denied as to bring on a Delirium. The same holds good of cold Drinks. Decocta acetosa and other Decoc of that kind often becomes so disagreeable to y. patient that he will rather drink less than Necessity requires, and Children sometimes will rather not drink at all; tho Dilution be very necessary. Except ~~in topical~~ Inflammations and I never knew any bad effects follow y. use of cold Drinks. But they are especially good in warm Climates and where there is a Disposition to putrescency. When there is an appearance of an Inflammation of y. Viscera cold Water would be highly improper, as being

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almost applied immediately to y. place affected. But I do not see what harm there can be of a Persons drinking cold Water in fever. It is almost a general practice for people to take large Draughts of cold Water when they are hot, and yet this is very seldom, if ever, attended to any bad Consequences. People in Fevers seldom take much food and it ought not to be pressed upon them, especially on Children & old people, for they bear it worse than people in y. prime of Life. As Light generally hurts y. patient, y. Room ought to be kept dark, and y. free Circulation of y. Air ought to be promoted; but care is nevertheless to be taken that no Stream of Air falls immediately on y. patient. It is a very mistaken Notion that keeping y. Patient very warm promotes Sweat, for on the contrary whatever tends to encrease y. heat has a contrary effect. People in Fevers are almost in y. same Situation as drunken and mad Persons, who almost never catch Colds. The Patient therefore ought never to have more Bedcloaths heaped on him than when he generally used to have; and if y. ~~patient~~ Weather be very warm less may serve him; nor ought we to be solicitous to keep his Hands under y. Bedcloaths as is y. practice with many people. The Curtains may also be thrown open. The Room is in a proper Temperature if there is no warm Steam meets y. Physician when he enters it; if there does he ought to order it to be kept cooler. In hot Weather the floor may be sprinkled with Water & Vinegar to cool it. All moist and damp Air is particularly to be avoided. — There is an

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Opinion prevails that unless some saponaceous Medicine is mixed w.th y.e Water, it will not mix w.th y.e Blood, but run off quite clear; this however is an idle Theory, if they patient drinks large Quantities of any liquid the Urine will become clearer. They ought to take small Draughts at a time if they can, for to prevent Anxiety and y.e Oppression at y.e Stomach which larger Draughts generally occasion. The Patient ought not to be confined to his Bed, for they often find themselves weary of lying, and express a Desire to be up: this ought to be indulged, especially if the Head be affected, for there is no doubt but it will be ~~more~~ easier by sitting up than by lying down. But here there is generally a quite contrary Practice observed, especially in people that are delirious; these are often kept in Bed by y.e main Strength of three or four strong Persons who sit round y.e Bed, and would be enough to make a sound person sick by y.e Steams that proceed from them. This frequently makes y.e patient perfectly frantick. This Practice of having y.e patient taken out of Bed is particularly recommended by Sydenham, who says he never observed any Inconvenience from it, but sometimes a slight Rheumatism and Jaundice, which however had no bad effects and soon went off again. Some Years ago when Tar Water was in high Reputation, a Glass of it was given warm every Hour, and it was said w.th surprizing good effects. But I never observed any difference between it and any other Vege=

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able Acid, except that it was more nauseous. Sometimes, especially in warmer Climates nothing is so agreeable as ripe fruits &c. especially in putrid Diseases. This ought to be indulged, and I have frequently seen very good Consequences from y. Patients eating many Oranges; but they are seldom indulged in this natural Desire; if they are allowed an apple it is generally roasted or boiled and ~~always~~ given warm.

Antispasmodics. All medicines of this kind that are heating are improper in this kind of fever. The Serpentaria is a heating and stimulating medicine, and disagreeable to the Stomach. Castor is of the same kind, but it is generally given in too small Doses to have any effect at all. — Camphire then has been highly commended, especially by Hoffman and y. German Physicians; and y. former says he often found very great Benefit from it, tho perhaps he only gave it at Half a grain to a Dose. It is a disagreeable Medicine to take; if taken in small Doses it produces no sensible effect, and if taken in large Doses it particularly affects y. Nervous System, occasioning Vertigo & other disagreeable Symptoms. I think therefore it is a Medicine on which little dependance can be had. —

Warm Bath, Pediluvia: they take of Spasms, promote an equable Circulation and make a Derivation from y. Head: they dispose to sleep both in, and out of, a fever. It has often been found that when y. patient is restless and beginning to rove, if he is taken out of bed and put into warm Bath, of about y. same Heat to. y. animal Body or 100 deg: Fahr: Fah:

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he becomes drowsy, and sometimes falls a sleep before he can be put to Bed; if he be then put into a bed, that has been previously warmed, he falls a sleep and rises into a gentle sweat by which all his symptoms are relieved. Pediluvia & warm Baths also absorb a Quantity of Liquid and thus act as Diluters. The Arms & Hands should also be frequently warm bathed, in order to take off that disagreeable Heat and dryness so general in fevers. The Pediluvium is also of use in topical affections of y. Brain, where there are Subsultus Tendinum and great Tossings; I do not know any thing better in this case. If the patient cannot be got out of bed or is not able to sit up, if his Legs can only be put over y. bed it ought to be done; and if even this cannot be done warm fomentations should be applyed & repeated 5 or 6 times a day from a ¼ to ½ an hour at a time; unless he turns faintish. Why I recommend it in y. strongest terms; and I always found it to answer my expectations. It tends warm Water to have different effects from warm fomentations vide Nervous Diseases. When y. feet are disposed to be cold, which I told you was frequently owing to Spasms, pediluvia should be ordered. If y. Urine is in too great a Quantity and limpid, the Pediluvium is frequently found to reduce it to its natural State. To this head of Warm bathing I refer also the applying of Animals newly killed to y. Soles of y. feet. There are many accounts of its having been a serviceable practice,

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nor do I doubt it, but then I do not suppose it will answer better than the Warm Bath; if it is not it ought not be applyed as it cannot help affecting ye. patient with a kind of Horror. I never found them so effectual as ye. Pediluvia.

Blisters. In general they are improper in ye. beginning of inflammatory fevers, they encrease ye. Heat, quicken ye. pulse & raise all the other Symptoms. They are most effectually applyed in ye. decline of fevers when ye. pulse is brought down and is soft, and especially if ye. head be affected. They are particularly applicable in an Inertia of ye. Nervous principle and all Lethargic Cases. They also take off Spasms, but I do not think it is owing to their causing a greater pain, for in Pleurisies they often take off ye. pain, when they scarce occasion any. When there is great & general on ye. whole System, Delirium & staring wild Look of the Eyes, they not to be applied for they have frequently been found to encrease these Symptoms. They do not answer so well in dry bilious Habits, but in relaxed & phlegmatic Habits they answer very well, and therefore they are attended with better Success in Children & Women, and they scarce ever produce Strangury in Children. When there is a tendency to Putrescency it is dangerous to apply them, for the part often mortifyes. They are better adapted to cold than warm Climates, and therefore Bagliui was more fond of using them when than we are; his observations on them seem to be very rational. In a high Delirium and irritable Nervous System they are improper and in these Cases Pediluvia are very proper

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Bellini ascribed ye. effects of Blisters to ye. increased Circulation of ye. Blood; if this were true it would be highly improper to apply them in ye. Incrementum febris; but in many cases they lower ye. Pulse, especially in topical Irritations eg. in Catarrhal fevers it becomes softer and less. In general however they raise ye. pulse. It was owing to this Theory of Bellinis that Boerhaave was so sparing of Blisters, tho he lived in a Country where they may be very proper. Pringle again considers Blisters as attenuating ye. Lentor by calming ye. Mass of Blood; this is at present a favourite Theory; but I do not think this to be ye. Case; but that they rather act on ye. Nervous System and remove topical affections. Friend and all ye. Mechanical Physicians were very free in using them, but I think there is no practice productive of greater Mischief. For they frequently encrease all ye. Symptoms, when to mitigate them, ~~cord~~ Nervous & antispasmodic Remedies were prescribed which added Fuel to ye. flame; for in this Case Bleeding, cool fresh Air and perhaps cold Water would have been proper. These cordial Medicines are often given in spirit spirits, as a Vehicle, when yet a Glass of Wine or Punch is absolutely denied. Consult Friends Case after ye. Commentaries on Hippocrates Epidemics. In all topical affections Blisters applied immediately above ye. part affected are attended w. good effects, when they would perhaps be attended w. none if they were applied to any other part of ye. Body. There are some

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Objections against their application to y. head, as I found a Delirium and Subsultus Tendinum the Consequence of it. But in all comatose Symptoms they are y. most effectual Remedies. Blisters to y. head occasion Strangury much sooner than if applied to any other part of y. Body; especially if y. head has been newly shaved and perhaps cut from y. Hurry it is generally done. It is therefore better to apply them 24 Hours after y. Shaving. If there are Pimples on y. Head, y. Consequence will be y. same. It is alledged that if the Humor raised by y. Blister is thick and gelatinous, it indicates y. Blood to be sizy, but I do not find this to be y. Case, and it is oftener owing to external Circumstances. When a Patient cannot be raised in Bed, Blisters to y. Head are easier applyed & dressed. When y. Head is affected, shaving it and bathing it with Vinegar and Water often has good effects, and if necessary, the Blister may be afterwards applied — A Blister should generally lie on 20 to 24 Hours, for if it be taken off sooner it frequently gives y. patient excessive pain, but if the Strangury is violent it must be taken off sooner. The Strangury is relieved by y. Patients drinking large Draughts of mucilaginous Liquors, Mucilaginous Glysters and by rubbing camphorated oil to y. Belly; warm Poultices to y. Os pubis. Camphor has no specific Virtues to prevent Strangury. If y. Strangury comes on while y. Blister lies on, this ought to be taken off, for nothing will in this Case relieve y. Strangury

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Wine. This is ye safest and best Cordial in all kinds of fevers. When a person is greatly weakened, Wine properly adapted is of more use than any of the other cordial Medes. The Volatile Spirits are generally given for this purpose, which were first introduced by the Theory that placed the Cause of all fevers in an acid. And tho ye Theory has been long since exploded, the effects of it still remain. When we want to occasion a sudden Stimulus, they may be of use; but then Wine answers that purpose equally well besides many others. Cordials are often necessary at ye Time of ye Crisis, and Wine has often saved a persons Life if given at that time. I have before mentioned ye bad Consequences on heating Cordials and that they encrease Delirium, Subsultus Tendinum and all other nervous Symptoms ——

Opiates. The use of them in fevers requires great Judgment. Sydenham always gave them after Vomits & Cathartics, and it may be proper in many Cases. When ye febrile symptoms are very high, I have known it do harm. But when the Patient is weak and wants rest, Opiates are often of Service. At the Time of ye Crisis there is a particular degree of Weakness and sublimity of Pulse in ye patient, and in this Case Opium is very proper. That Opium does not always do harm in fevers, and is frequently attended w. good effects, we learn from its great use in ye Small pox. They ought however not to be given when ye Pulse is full and hard and the Head

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is affected. In a Delirium that proceeds from Weakness Opium may be given w. advantage. They act chiefly as Cordials in fevers. ——— This may be for sufficient on y. Natural Cures of fevers; I shall nex.t proceed to the **Artificial** when we take the Management of y. Disease entirely out of y. Hands of Nature. I know of no specific Remedy in Continued fevers, or of any Medicine that acts in y. Manner y. Bark does in Intermittent; unless it be y. Evacuations may sometimes break y. fever entirely. James's Powders likewise have this effect sometimes. This is an old Medicine and used ever since the medical Virtues of Antimony were discovered; at least a Medicine similar to this and that produced y. same effects. It was however never used by regular bred Physicians, and y. use of it even prohibited in France. In an epidemic fever, where we know y. Course of y. Disease and there is no appearance of Danger, I think it is better to leave it to Nature, and this is my own practice unless Symptoms rage. But when y. Symptoms apparently dangerous come on such as Affections of y. Head, Subsultus &c. I would advise James's Powders, or what is y. same thing, Tartar emetic to be given in small Doses, about gtts xxxv or xl hour. In Subsultus Tendinum, Involuntary Stools & Urine, I have recourse to James Powders or Tartar emetic; but I would only recommend it in very bad Cases.

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During ye. Course of a fever particular regard is to be had to ye. State of ye. patients Stomach; for there is almost a continual Nausea; few Medicines therefore should be given; and indeed there are seldo many Meds. required in a fever. But if the patient will have it, and lest ye. Physician be accused of Neglect, he may order various Diluents and saline Julips under diff.t forms, and these are always safe. Physicians are sometimes obliged to order Meds. for to gratify the Apothecary, this is a Scandalous practice and what no Man of Honor can submit to. —— Authors: Sydenham's Hystory is very exact and minute; his Regimen very judicious. Huxham has also wrote very well on ye. Subject and treats the Continued fevers under the three capital Distinctions which I have here made. His Practice is very judicious, but I have no great opinion of his Theory.

Putrid & malignant Fever

often also called ye. petechial fever

Petechiæ however are not a constant Symptom of this fever, and their appearance is not general. It attacks w. more Violence than ye. slow Nervous fever. Rigor; the Heat is rather sharper and more permanent than in ye. Nervous fever. The Heats are in ye. beginning sudden & transient. The pulse is more tense & hard in ye. beginning, but quick & small, than in ye. Nervous. Frequently also very flutter. Sight Headache & Confusion in ye. Head, Giddiness,

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Nausea, sometimes Vomiting. Frequently severe pains in one or both Eyebrows and often in y. Bottom of y. Eye. The Eyes appear full, heavy and have a yellowish Cast; frequently a little inflamed. The face has a bloated appearance. Sometimes in y. beginning there is a remarkable throbbing and pulsation of y. Carotids; this is a bad Sign, as it is generally succeeded by Delirium; but at y. Wrists the pulse is Small and slow. In y. beginning also there is a remarkable Trembling of Hands, and Numbness of y. Arms. The Weakness and Lassitude are remarkable in this fever; Loss of Appetite. These Symptoms are all worse at Night. The Patient is frequently not confined to his Bed w. all these Symptoms; and they may at first be often carried off by a Vomit, and Sudorific given after it. It is at first not well known from y. common continued fever, unless from y. Nature of its Seizure; if a Person is seized w. it by being brought into an Hospital or Jail, we may be pretty certain, but otherwise we are often at a Loss. The great feblenesse and Dejection is however a circumstance by which it may be known, and if y. Patient is blooded he gets no Relief nor does y. pulse rise. These are y. Symptoms w. w. y. Disease enters, in its progress there are: Lassitude, Nausea, Pains of y. Back & sometimes of y. Limbs, Confusion of y. Head, and a prodigious

Dr Wm

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Dejection & Despondency. The Pulse is not much affected by y. first bleeding, but by y. second it ~~often~~ rises prodigiously and then often irrecoverably, and is then succeeded by Delirium; but even independant of Bleeding or any other Evacuations y. Pulse sinks remarkably sooner or later. The blood on y. first bleeding is little altered from its natural appearance, and sometimes shows a whitish crust; but frequently it begins as an inflammatory fever, and when the patients are brought into y. Hospital it degenerates into a putrid one. On y. second Bleeding the Blood is of loose and indissolved Nate and does not separate at all; but sometimes it is perfectly dissolved and even putrid. This fever is also known by a great difficulty of Breathing, constant sighing & sobbing, quite different from what it is in an affection of y. Lungs; the Patient fetches his Breath very deep, and feels a great load & oppression at y. Pit of y. Stomach; Vomiting of Bile that is very disagreeable & nauseous. At first there is no thirst, but this encreases and they both all kind of drink, which obliges us frequently to change their Drinks. The Urine is of various Colour sometimes reddish but often pale, and varies almost

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every day. On a favourable Crisis coming on the Urine is generally thick, tho it frequently deposits no Sediment. If the patient lies too warm he is generally costive; but if he be exposed to Cold, he gets a Diarrhoea. On first touching y. patients Skin it does not appear very hot, but on leaving your Hand there awhile, you perceive a particularly pungency, which is by Galen called Calor mordax. The Skin is parched; Sweats frequently extremely felid, as well as all the other Excretions. The Sweats in y. beginning are of no Service, but are colliquative; but afterwards they are often critical, and the Crisis is generally terminated by Sweating, not profuse however but rather a breathing Sweat. The Tongue is often moist in y. beginning, but in y. Course of y. Disease it turns dry & parched, which often occasions the patient to speak inarticulate, and gives reason to think the Tongue paralytic. The breath is hot & felid. Delirium is never violent and rather a kind of Confusion of y. head; y. Patient answers pretty distinctly if spoken to, so y. we may rather call it a Stupor. They sleep seldom. The face is longer in appearing ghastly than in any other Disease. The Subsultus Tendinum is not so frequent as a Trembling. As y. Pulse sinks the Delirium & Trembling encrease and e contra. There is

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sometimes a Dullness of Hearing in y. beginning w.h. frequently ends in deafness. The Voice is low & slow. When y. fever is protracted they take a Longing for Cordials generally Wine or Strong beer. The Petechia are symptomatic; their time of appearance is between y. 4th & 12th & 13th day. They donot rise above y. Skin w.h. distinguishes them from y. Exanthemata of y. Ancients. Fracastorius in 1505 is y. first who mentions them under y. Name of Lenticula, panticula, pedicula. They are sometimes so confluent as to render y. whole Skin red; and then scarce discernible. Colour is various. Generally however they are reddish in y. beginning, then turn purple and afterwards black; the latter Colours are worse than y. former. They appear chiefly on y. Breast and Back; are attended w.th no Itching; sometimes they appear only after Death, and only under y. Ligature on y. Arm, w.h this Disease has in common w.th y. plague. This Disease sometimes runs to a considerable Length 18 & 20 Days, and frequently terminates in a Remitt.n. In general it lasts from 7 to 14 days. There is in general a less considerable Change in this fever from day to day than in any other fever. Sometimes it ends in a Swelling and Suppuration of y. Parotides, w.h is a favourable sign. Sometimes in Buboes of y. Groin

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Testes & Scrotum, in w.h. we see another Instance of its affinity to y.e plague. When it runs to a great Length, 18 days, and there is no appearance of Abscesses, it shows that there is or will be an internal Suppuration. Monro mentions a Case where there was a Swelling of y.e Parotids w.out any evident Cause; upon its being repelled w.h. fomentations the patient fell into a putrid fever. After y.e Crisis there often remain Pains, Want of Sleep, Weakness, Confusion of y.e head, Tinnitus Aurium. In a Relapse there is double danger. Worms are frequently observed to attend this Disease and in such abundance as to come out of y.e patients Mouth. Pringle observes that they are rather to be considered ~~as~~ to have been dislodged in Consequence of y.e Disease, than to have occasioned it. The Dysury and Strangury also frequently affect y.e patient. It is often succeeded by ædematous Swellings of y.e Legs and sometimes by anasarcous Swellings of y.e whole Body, and long after y.e Disease there is freq.t Hæmorrhages from y.e Gums & other parts of y.e body. Hæmorrhages are very frequent during y.e Disease, y.e Stool and saliva are often bloody, and blood bursts from y.e Carunculæ of y.e Eyes; sometimes it is succeeded by an obstinate Itch.

<u>Favourable Signs</u>. A Diarrhœa immediately on y.e beginning of y.e Disease is frequently not good, but if it comes on in y.e progress of y.e Disease and after the Disease has continued for four or

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five Days, a gentle Diarrhoea attended w. gentle Sweats mitigate al least y. Symptoms if they do not carry off y. Disease. But all great & copious Evacuations are Dangerous. When the Petechiae change from a purple to a reddish colour and are interspersed w. miliary eruptions it is a good sign. An itchy Rash w. watery Pustules on y. Breast & Back is a very good sign, as is a hot itching eruption at y. Nose. The Disease generally goes off by gentle Sweats; sometimes by a discharge of thick yellow feiled Urine. It is a good Sign if y. pulse rises on y. use of Wine, and y. nervous Symptoms abate. Deafness in y. Course of this Disease as in all other fevers is rather a favourable to y. Patient. I have before spoken of Abscesses being critical, especially if the Disease turns to a great length.

<u>Unfavourable Signs</u>. A hard swelled Belly, especially after profuse Stools this is generally fatal as it indicates a Gangrene of y. Bowels and Air to be generated in Consequence of it. Large black livid Spots and Blotches indicate a highly putrid and dissolute State of y. Blood. Aphthae in y. Mouth are seldom favourable, and generally succeeded by a difficulty of Swallowing and the contraction of y. Throat. Fetid, ichorous & involuntary Stools especially if attended w. are generally forerunners of Death. Cold clammy Sweats; Subsultus Tendinum. Wild staring Eyes; Change of Voice, Blindness, Difficulty of Swallowing; a difficulty to put out y. Tongue, a constant Inclination to uncover y. Breast, are all bad Signs, and not only this but most other fevers. Hemorrhages are bad, but particularly if y.

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Sweat, Saliva and Stools are bloody. Black Urine is a bad Sign; this generally deposits a black Sooty Sediment

Antecedent & procatartic Causes.

This is incident to every place filled w. putrid animal Exhalations; but y. most fatal species arises in Jails & Hospitals, where there is generally a great Number of Persons kept in y. same Room; but it has also been known to have affected a single person kept in a Room by himself, who laboured under a Mortification of his Leg. People ~~to~~ who have been weakened by preceding Diseases, but especially Evacuations are very liable to catch it. Some Soldiers after they have newly undergone a Salivation are very liable to it. In y. Small Pox this Disease frequently supervenes; every thing likewise y. affects y. nervous System may contribute to it; thus we see that the near Relations of a ~~sick~~ Person ill of this Disease are more subject than indifferent Bystanders, and probably on account of y. Concern and Dejection they have for y. Patient. I have before told you of y. affinity there is between this Disease & y. plague, it differs however manifestly in this that a Person may be affected w. this Disease more than once; here however a Question arises, whether if this Disease were carried off by Abscesses in y. natural Way, y. Person would ever take it again. A Sign of y. Contagion being at a great height, we have in y. Nurses being affected w. it. There are Instances of this Disease having been y. Consequence of a Battle when the dead lay unburied long; and Forestus

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says that it was produced by a Whale putrifying on y. Coast. Warm rainy Weather predispose to putrescency; y. putrid effluvia arising from Lakes about half dried up, and from y. Ground after great Inundations. Putrid effluvia &c. a dry air dispose to y. continual malignant fever; but when y. air is moist, to remittent fevers. The putrid effluvia from y. blood in a Dysentery does not dispose so much as y. Dysentery itself to this Disease, which shows that there is some difference in y. Nature of y. effluvia. The Turks are more liable to it to any others; wch may be owing to their frequent use of warm bathings, as they relax y. System; their copious use of Opium has y. same effect; they also eat great Quantitys of animal food and little of Vegetables, and drink no fermented Liquors. Their strict belief of fatalicism contributes much to such great Numbers being carried off amongst them; for their Conviction of it prevents them from removing y. sick from y. healthy. This Disease has made y. greatest Havock in Towns that have undergone long Sieges; for here all y. People are narrowly cooped up; they have few or no Vegetables, and live mostly on salted Meats, and these are found to be septic. This Disease is less common now than it was formerly; because People now live much cleanlier in every respect, and eat not only Bread but more Vegetables of all kinds; this is evinced by an observation that not only Bread but all other kinds of Vegetables bore a much higher Price a Century ago than they do now. And all

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Vegetables tend to prevent putrefaction; of this there is an Instance in ye. Scurvy being cured by Vegetables alone, tho often in the highest degree of putrescency. The Health of Cities, where one would think there should be a great Stagnation of air, seems to be preserved by ye. continual Motion of Carriages, Men & Horses, and by ye. constant fires that are kept up, which all tend to promote ye. Circulation of air. — A long Course of Soap and alkaline Salts have also been observed to have predisposed to this Disease. —

<u>Proximate Cause</u>. There evidently appears in this Disease a remarkable Degree of Putrefaction; but this is not ye. Cause of ye. Symptoms, for these frequently subsist before this putrescency comes on. And in ye. Scurvy where there is a great degree of putrescency there is no fever. It affects ye. Nervous System in a remarkable Degree. It is remarkable that Sydenham takes no Notice of this fever; all the fevers that he describes are of ye. inflammatory Diathesis. — There appears also in this Disease an unnatural Secretion of Bile, wh. takes on a remarkable Degree of Acrimony & putrescency, and occasions the Nausea & Looseness. In general it is ye. Consequence of Contagion, and the patient generally dies of a Mortification in his Bowels or of the Brain. Whatever is the proximate Cause of ye. plague seems also to be the Cause of this fever, only that it is in a less degree. It ~~has~~ bears a great Analogy to all remittent and bilious fevers. In the beginning of this Disease there are frequently symptoms of an Inflammation of ye. Brain, wh. certainly does not appear ~~alone~~

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in an inflamatory, but also in a putrid, Diathesis. The Redness of y. Eyes is not a Sign of their being inflamed, but it owing to y. Dissolution of y. red Globules in y. Serum. The Smell of y. Blood just taken from y. patient is sometimes offensive. The Petechia are not a constant attendant of putrid fevers, nor do they appear in putrid fevers only, but frequently also happen in y. inflammatory, tho De Haehn thinks them essential to the former and y. they only appear in those. In inflamatory fevers they are frequently y. Consequence of a hot Regimen. In y. true Jail fever the Petechia often come on from an opposite Cause; when profuse Bleedings have been made, also other Evacuations and from y. Want of proper Cordials.

<u>Method of Cure</u>. There are several Indications in this Disease that arise according to the different periods. 1. To mitigate the Symptoms when high in the beginning. This sometimes requires Bleeding, gentle Evacuations & Antispasmodics. 2. Promote the different Secretions; for as Nature mitigates at least y. Symptoms, if she does not cure y. Disease, by gentle Sweats and Diarrhea, we should imitate her by keeping y. Belly open and promote the Discharge by y. Skin, by gentle Vomits & Laxatives, Diluents & Diaphoretics. 3. <u>Promote the Vis Vita</u> this is done by giving proper Cordials, a proper Regimen, particularly Wine, Bark & Blisters in some Cases. 4. To resist as far as possible the general tendency to Putrescency by a liberal use of ~~y.~~ ~~Bark~~ Antiseptics, particularly Acids & Bark. In y. beginning, for it often lasts several Days before y. Symptoms grow violent,

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it may be often carried off by a Vomit and promoting a liberal Sweat after it. Sometimes a sweating Medicine without a Vomit will carry it off, but then it is to be done soon.

Remarks on ye. particular Remedies

Bleeding. In general it does not bear bleeding; but sometimes, when it attacks a very plethoric person and violently, we must take some Blood; it is also frequently difficult in ye. beginning to distinguish this from other fevers. But if ye. patient be bled largely the Pulse sinks and is then difficult to raise it again. If there is a strong tense ~~Ble~~ pulse, Palpitation of ye. Heart, Pains in ye. Back and great Heat, Bleeding is proper; but if we find it to be a fever of ye. putrid kind it ought not to be repeated, and it is upon ye. whole an Evacuation that in this fever requires great Judgment. If ye. Head is still much affected after ye. first Bleeding and there are Symptoms of ye. Meninges Cerebri being inflamed, we may apply Leeches, and ye. Patient will frequently bear a greater Loss of Blood by taking it away thus gradually than if a Vein were opened. It has been observed that Persons who have lost much Blood in ye. beginning, died of ye. Disease while those who lost none recovered. From this we draw this Conclusion that if we are to go into Extremes the latter is preferable. Monro is not so much afraid of bleeding as Huxham & Pringle; but his fever is not the same w. theirs, and in Soldiers when first brought into the Hospital there might generally have been an inflamatory Diathesis.

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Vomits are indicated by Nausea & natural Vomiting. As y. head is sometimes much affected many are afraid of exhibiting Vomits, thinking they would occasion mischief by determining a greater Quantity of Blood to it. But as there are evident Marks of a putrid Collusion in y. Stomach it seems very necessary to vomit the Patient from time to time. But ~~they not~~ ought not to be acrid & very stimulating (what I say here applies also to Laxatives) but gentle & easy; for every thing that stimulates the System much is improper in putrid Diseases & nervous affections. We ought to work them off w. Camomile Tea (for ~~tea~~ warm Water in large Quantities oppresses y. Stomach) which is at y. same time antiseptic and be of use if any should remain on y. Stomach. Small Doses of Tartar emetic twice a Day is y. most proper Medicine for this purpose, & this is as also Pringles Practice; this makes the patient heave gently and also works downwards, and in this we imitate Nature who gently carries off or mitigates y. Symptoms by a gentle Looseness, untill the proper time for giving the Bark is at hand. If y. emetic Tartar does not keep the Belly open, we may do it by cooling Glysters and cooling Laxatives. They are indicated by bad Taste of y. Mouth, nidorous Eructations, Borborygmi & Gripes. —— There have not any critical Days been observed to take place in putrid Diseases; but it is generally observed that on y. 8th or 9th there frequently comes on a gentle Diarrhoea and Sweats, which often carry off y. Disease;

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It is on this account that Huxham is averse to the giving of Cathartics unless it be in ye. immediate Beginning of ye. Disease. It is very difficult to know when a Diarrhoea is merely symptomatic or when it is of Service, and therefore when to be encouraged or suppressed. Sweats are not to be forced on any account in putrid Diseases, but to be encouraged by Diluents and acidulated Drinks. ~~For this purpose also Volatile Salts have be~~

Volatile Salts. These have been generally given in this Disease, and you will find ~~it~~ a great difference in this Respect between Huxham & Pringle; but they differ chiefly in point of Theory one thinking them septic the other antiseptic; but I think they are improper merely as they act as stimulants and not from any septic or antiseptic Quality they possess. I imagine Pringle carries the Matter too far, and Attributes a great deal too much to their antiseptic Quality; for in the Doses they are generally given, from 5 to 10 grains, they cannot be supposed to act as antiseptics, but only to act on ye. nervous System and excretory Organs. The Reports that are made on ye. Blood out of ye. Body do not apply in this Case, for if Medicines are ~~were~~ to have ye. same effect in ye. Body they are to be given in Doses proportionate to the whole Mass of Blood and we must not think ye. same Quantity that prevents a Cup full of Blood will have ye. same effects on ye. whole System; and then these Medes are not taken into ye. Blood

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in ye. same Condition they are taken into ye. Stomach, but undergo very considerable Changes. One of the best Diluents in this Disease is the Vinegar Whey. Theriac is frequently given to produce Sweats, but this is one of the most foolish and injudicious Compositions that have ever entered into Medicine. The Sweats as well as the Looseness are sometimes colliquative, and therefore to be discouraged. Pringle frequently orders the Pulv: Contrayerve comp: cum Nitre & Camphire; but it is difficult to find out what Indication there is for this Medicine, which at ye. same time consists of such different Ingredients: the Contrayerva is a Stimulant, Nitre a cooler and ye. Camphire in such a Quantity as to have no effect at all. Pringle owns he never found any effects, good or bad, from the Use of it, at the same time that it is a disagreeable & nauseous Medicine. De Haen finds fault w.th Pringle for using this Remedy as it is a heating one in his opinion, but he is wrong in this for as I observed before it has properly no Virtue at all. The Serpentaria is also prescribed as a Diaphoretic and Cordial. It is a very disagreable Bitter and all that it is intended for may be much better answerd by Wine. The ~~giving the~~ Confectio Cardiaca & Volatile Alkali has also been given together: the former is a heating disagreeable Medicine and liable to the same objections that Theriac is. When the Bark has been found to disagree w.th ye. Patient Cordials & diaphoretics have been of great Service. When ye. Vis Vitæ begins to sink Cordials

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are very necessary and of them Wine is the best by far; but when an immediate and sudden Stimulus is to be communicated, the volatile Spirits may be very proper —

Blisters. These in general do Mischief in y. beginning as indeed all Stimulants do, and induce Delirium, encrease the Trembling & Subsultus Tendinum. But in the last Stage where there is great Languor, and particularly if there are any comatose Symptoms, they are very useful. Independant of the Stimulus they excite, they make a Derivation from y. Head by y. Discharge of Humor, wch. is often very considerable. But they must be frequently dressed, for they otherwise easily occasion a Gangrene of y. part. On the same Account that Blisters are applied to Stimulate, Sinapisms & the feet have also been prescribed wth. Advantage —

Camphire. Hugham gives this a great Character, but it is a very uncertain and disagreeable Medicine to the Stomach. It sometimes affects y. Patient when given in small Doses at other times it has no effect when given in very large Quantities. The best Way to give it, is dissolved in ♁.

Opiates. These are in general improper, but sometimes they are necessary to restrain the Diarrhoea and colliquative Sweats; and when the Patient is likely to sink under a Diarrhoea in other respects salutary, an Opiate is very proper and acts as a Cordial Remedy —

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Acids are particularly good. The Vegetable Acid and the Acid of fruits are ye most agreeable.

Bark is the most powerful Remedy in this Disease. It is extremely well adapted to this fever as it is the first nervous Medicine and at ye same time a good antiseptic.

Method of giving it. Hugham gives it in Tincture & Decoction; but the best Method is to give it in Substance and in such Quantities as ye patients ~~stomach~~ Stomach can bear, for there is no danger of any bad effects from it. De Haen & Basenlohr give ℥j of the Extract in a Day, which is equal to ℥ij in Substance. It does not stop a salutary Diarrhoea or Sweat, but yet restrains all colliquative Sweats & Looseness. When the putrefaction is high, Elixir of Vitriol may be joined w. ye Bark. Confer the Case w. Dr Hugham gives. A Tincture of ye Bark is not to be trusted to in a very violent Case. It is also the best Remedy to restore the Patients Strength; for there remains after this Disease a great Disposition to relapse, Hemorrhages & bloody Stools. When the Pulse is low & sunk, Cordials, particularly Wine, are joined to it very properly. When a Cough attends this fever, the Oxymel of Squills may be given, and if it should bring on a Looseness Opium can be joined w.t. Bark has a remarkable effect in changing ye colour of ye Petechia, often from a livid & dark colour to a reddish. Salivation sometimes

the Physician as well as for

attends this fever, and is a very salutary Evacuation in these Cases. Bark rather promotes than stops it. We are not to wait in this fever, as we do in most others, for a Remission before we give the Bark. Rosenstein says that he was much better after this fever, and he observed the same in others, than he had ever been before, which he ascribes entirely to ye good effects of ye Bark.

Diet. This ought to be of ye lightest kind and acidulated w. agreeable vegetable Acids, as ye Juice of Lemons & Oranges. Wine may also be mixed w. their Drinks; of Wines the Rhenish are the most proper; if there be a tendency to a colliquative Diarrhoea red Wine, Port & Claret; if the Vis Vita is sunk Wine should be mixed w. all their Drinks. The Prostration of Strength is so remarkable in this Disease that the patient must be supplied w. some Cordial every two hours. Sometimes there is such a Degree of Weakness that ye patient cannot be raised up in Bed; in this Case ye force of ye heart is so weak as not to be able to propel the Blood to ye Head when in an elevated posture. But nothing requires greater Attention than ye Air the patient breathes; it is therefore very necessary for the Patient ~~as well as the Physician~~ that there should be a constant Circulation and Succession of fresh & cold Air. In a great Subsultus Tendinum and Delirium that come on in the Increment or State of ye Disease warm Fomentations & Pediluvia are in my opinion much preferable to Blisters & Blisters are properly reserved for ye last State of ye Disease &

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The Antiseptics that are and may be used are especially Bitre, Bark & Acids; Astringents Wine and ye. Serpentaria is also an antiseptic but a weak one; and in their Case the stronger should be preferred. But Bitre is generally offensive to the Stomach where there is a putrid Colluvies. The Testacea should not be prescribed in putrid Diseases, not so much on Acct of fear of their encreasing the putrescency of ye. whole System, but as they would encrease the putrid Colluvies in primis Viis. If a Diarrhoea is violent we may check it w. Opiates, red Wine boiled w. Cinamon & Bark; but ought never to stop it entirely, and if this should happen we should order Glysters Tartar emetic or, as Huxham does, a gentle Dose of Rhubarb. The Julape e Creta is improper to stop a Diarrhoea in this fever, on the same Acct that all Testacea are. But the best Way to stop a Looseness is by promoting a ~~encreasing the~~ Diaphoresis by ye. Skin, and for this Dovers Powders is ye. most proper Medicine. In severe Vomiting Salt of Wormwood & Lemon Juice taken in the act of effervescence should be ordered, and warm aromatic Cataplasms may be applied to ye. Pit of ye. Stomach. The Camomile Tea is left to drink in Vomiting for ye. Reasons given above. A Swelling of ye. Parotids should be promoted quickly and often opened before any fluctuation can be perceived; for the Pus is frequently so thick & tenacious as not fluctuate; a large Incision should therefore be timely made. The Cataplasms should be frequently changed, for if they grow cold on the part the rather expel than

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promote the Tumor; on this account warm Gum Plaisters are frequently better than Cataplasms. This holds good of all Tumors where Cataplasms are proper.

Worms are a common attendant on this Disease, and nothing can be done in the fever to evacuate them, except Vomits, which sometimes fetch them up. After the fever Rhubarb co. Calomel will generally expel them. The most common Consequence of this fever are edematous Swellings of y. Legs and anasarcous Swellings of the whole Body. The Bark is the best preservative against these; and to remove them, warm diuretic Medicines particularly Horseradish and y. Bark joined w. them. Blisters and Punctures of y. Legs could also be of Service; but they should not be used as a Gangrene is frequently y. Consequence only if y. Bark be given at the same Time. Bark is also y. best Preservative against those Hemorrhages that generally follow this fever. When these fevers are Epidemic, the best preservatives against them are a pure cold & free Air; Exercise, cheerful & an easy Temper; a pretty full ~~& free Diet~~ generous Diet and a Glass of Wine. A Physician should not visit his Patients fasting; and a Handkerchief or Sponge dipt in Vinegar and held to y. Nose are generally reckoned to be very necessary. If there is the least appearance of a Person having taken the Infection a Vomit will frequently remove it, but it by no means preserve from the Contagion, for all Evacuations rather dispose the Person to it. A Physician

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visiting Patients ill of this fever should change his Cloaths before he visits any others. Authors. Pringle has wrote best on this Disease; besides him are Huxham & Monro. There are also many excellent Observations in Hahnemann & Dubachin especially on ye use of ye Bark, and they were ye first who introduced ye free use of ye Bark in this Disease

Slow Nervous Fever

This is by Sauvages ranked under ye same Genus, Typhus, viz. the putrid fever. His definition is also very lame, for they differ in many respects, as we shall find by the enumeration of the Symptoms. I shall enumerate them in ye order they come on: It attacks pretty much in the same Manner as the last fever. It is often for a Week, sometimes two or three, preceded by a Lowness of Spirits, Want of Appetite, disturbed Sleep, an oppression and Anxiety about ye Precordia, viz. frequent sobbing and sighing; they feel them selves better in cold Air; a remarkable fearfulness, lowness & Dejection; sometimes a slight degree of Rovering. No Pain, sometimes a small Headach & confusion of ye head, ye continues thro the whole Course of ye Disease. ~~In the second Stage~~ These Symptoms are succeeded ~~come by~~ great Languor; slight Alternations of Heat & Cold; Lassitude; Giddiness, Oppression & Sense of Weight of ye head; Nausea and sometimes vomiting of a tough insipid Phlegm; Want

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of Appetite, little Thirst. These Symptoms are not constant, but vary and generally encrease in ye Evenings. At Night the Vertigo & Oppression of ye head encrease; the Pulse is then also low & quick, tho' it is not in day; Oppression of Breathing, which is unfortunately frequently taken for an affection of ye Lungs. Oppression, Torpor & frequently Coldness in ye back part of ye Head and along ye coronal Suture, which are soon followed by a Delirium. These Symptoms last sometimes for 4 or 5 days without any remarkable Alteration. The Patients Countenance is pale & sunk; constant Drowsiness; they are not conscious of their sleeping any. As the Disease advances the Pulse becomes very quick, wavering & intermittent; but this is very inconstant; for it frequently changes from full to low &c. Flushing of ye Cheeks and Heat in ye Palms of ye Hands as in Nervous fevers, at the same time that the forehead, tip of ye Nose & Ears are cold. Coldness of ye Extremities which generally continues throughout the whole Disease. Evident Marks of a determination of ye Blood to the head. The Urine is pale, limpid and of a whey colour, without Sediment but a furfuraceous kind of Matter swimming about in it. The Tongue is in ye beginning always moist & covered tho' a white Mucus. Sometimes this fever comes on tho' slight Symptoms of Rheumatism, with oppression & faintness, and there

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is no danger suspected untill a Delirium comes on. When it is epidemic it frequently comes on w. all the Symptoms of an inflammatory fever; but as soon as y. Delirium comes on the Pulse becomes weak, low & contracted; but in 2 or 3 Days all y. Symptoms of an inflammatory go off

Second Stage. This generally begins about the 6th & 7th Day. The Giddiness and Headach are greatly encreased w. a prodigious Tinnitus Aurium; the Anxiety and oppression at the Stomach are excessive; the faintishness now is turned into Deliquia Animi. Cold Sweats of y. forehead while y. Cheeks and Palm of Hands are warm. If the Urine becomes suddenly clear & limpid a Delirium or Convulsions will come on; and this is general in fevers. Universal Tremor & Subsultus Tendinum. The Delirium is never high nor constant but the Patient can always answer any Questions that are put to him; tho sometimes he does it a little indistinctly; and there is rather a confusion of y. head than perfect Delirium. The Tongue becomes dry, especially in y. middle, and trembles remarkably when he endeavours to put it out. No complaints of thirst. Profuse Sweats, but entirely colliquative. All Sweats when they are cold and clammy or only in some particular part of y. Body, are colliquative.

Last Stage. The Extremities grow cold; the Pulse is intermittent and trembling, so that it is frequently impossible to reckon it. He becomes entirely insensible, and does not

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perceive either Light or Noise; there is always a perfect Deafness and he becomes lethargic; Stools are involuntary as is the Urine. Subsultus Tendinum encreases greatly and sometimes the Patient is carried off by violent and general Convulsions. If the Patient dies it is generally before the 14th day, seldom after y. 17 or 18th. There is so great a degree of fearfulness and Dejection that they are even afraid of going to sleep. The great degree of Deafness there is in this Disease makes the Patient appear more insensible than they really are. There are no critical Days in this fever and it does not terminate by any sensible Evacuation; a warm breathing Sweat is y. best Symptom; frequently they are affected w. uncommon Sleepiness w. lasts for a Week and more, at y. end of which they are free of all their Complaints. Sometimes it draws out a Month or 6 Weeks before they recover; and then they become perfect Idiots, w. goes off only as the Patient recovers Strength — There is a great Disposition to Gangrene in Places where the Skin is broke e.g. where Blisters are applied; often also in the Back from lying too long in one place; which must therefore be frequently be looked to. Sometimes these Gangrenes are so remarkable as to appear as a Crisis; but then it is hard to tell whether it may not be owing to the Bark w. is generally given in large Doses at this time. But it is not

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refractory if taken in Time, tho the Bone is sometimes bared for 4 or 5 Inches. There is however no great Disposition to Putrescency. No Judgment can be formed here from the appearance of ye Urine as this is so various; and they are often recovered 4 or 5 Weeks before ye Urine deposits a natural Sediment, w^h it otherwise generally does once in 24 Hours. There is a remarkable Degree of Orgasm and Spasm; and before this the Pulse is invariable, and this occasions the Pulse to become so low & contracted. This is also ye occasion of that extreme Sensibility and flurries that heat them & quicken ye Pulse. Sometimes it ends in a perfect fit of ye Apoplexy, and sometimes in a Palsy. Sometimes there are pretty regular Remissions emulating Quotidians, Tertians, Seven Quartans, the Urine also at this time frequently deposits a lateritious Sediment; but yet I never saw it end in an Intermittent. These Remissions & lateritious Sed^t go off in the last Stage and the Urine then becomes clear & perfectly tasteless. When a Gangrene comes on it assumes the Symptoms as a putrid fever. Hemorrhages, Sanidus & Ichorous Stools also come on in this Stage and are generally the forerunners of Death.

<u>Favourable Symptoms.</u> When at the State or Height of ye Disease the Tongue becomes moist and there is a natural Salivation without Ptyalism. Gentle and universal Sweats. If a gentle Diarrhoea comes on on ye 9th day it frequently carries off the

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Disease. But if it continues long it sinks the Patient so much that we must check it. If it exceeds 20 Days it generally terminates in Abscesses of ye. Body, especially of the Parotid Glands. Sometimes there is a discharge of purulent Matter at ye. Ears w.out any external appearance of Abscess. Scaly eruptions at ye. Mouth and Nose. Miliary Eruptions between ye. 9th & 14th Day; but these cannot be much depended on; for they are often the consequence of great Sweatings & hot Regimen. In this Disease there are often successive miliary eruptions w.out bringing Relief to the Patient. All eruptions in Diseases are preceded by great Anxiety and oppression of the Precordia, and often a difficulty of Breathing. If Apthae come on very early in this Disease it is rather a favourable Symptom; they ought to be white, but there is a certain degree of whiteness w.h. is rather an unfavourable Symptom. —

Unfavourable Symptoms. Difficulty of Swallowing, frequent Gulpings w.h. Hiccup, profuse Sweats & Diarrhoea, brown and especially blackish Apthae are fatal. Petechiae are most unfavourable and only appear in the end w.h. other Symptoms of Putrescence. If this fever comes on w.h. a pain of the Back & Os Coccygis it generally ends fatally.

Antecedent and procatartic Causes. Weak Nervous & fair People and of great Sensibility & lax Habits w.h. are reckoned to have a

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poor & thin Blood. People that have suffered copious Evacuations particularly mercurial Salivations. Great Dejection of Spirits, long Watchings, great Study, great Fatigue, immoderate Venery, a poor thin and low Diet. It prevails most in moist warm Weather & marshy Countrys; in these it is most frequently epidemic & in the latter endemic. It frequently attacks the poorer Sort of People who live on a low Diet, when it is epidemic, and does not attack any of the richer. Gilchrist says he knew not one Wine Drinker seized wth it; and nothing is a preservative when it is epidemic than a full & generous Diet. Proximate Cause. Huxham ascribes it to a Lentor & Viscosity of ye nervous Juices or fluids; but as I never saw these same nervous Juices I shall not take any further of it. Some have ascribed it to an Acrimony and Lentor in the Blood; but there is no such appearance either in ye Blood or prima Via. The Nervous System is remarkably affected and seems to be primarily affected. The Blood appears as in ye natural State. It is distinguished from the inflammatory fever that in ye inflammatory fever there are all the Symptoms of a quick Circulation; it seizes suddenly and mostly the vigorous; it prevails most in dry cold Seasons; ye Blood is rich & dense; all these are reversed in the nervous. There is a most remarkable Inertia of the nervous Power. It is distinguished from ye malignant Fever that there is no Putrescency in this, and that tho it has been epidemic, yet it is not

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pear so contagious as ye putrid. In the nervous Fever the Pulse is low, small, hard, irregular & contracted; on recovery it becomes full, soft, slow & vigorous. In the Inflammatory the Pulse is full, hard & strong; on recovery becomes small, weak & soft. The Inflammatory Symptoms in the beginning are rather owing to a local Inflammation than Plethora; for ye Patients bear ye Loss of Blood very ill ——

Indications of Cure. 1. As gentle breathing Sweats & Diarrhoea are found most beneficial, these ought to be encouraged, but not to make them profuse. A natural Salivation should by all Means be promoted. These are answered by Vomits, Diaphoretics & Cathartics. 2 To support the Vis Vitæ & assist her in the Languor & Inertia. This we do by a proper Regimen & the free use of Wine; by Blisters & stimulating Cataplasms. The Bark may also be given to this Intention. 3. To take off the general Spasm; which we do by Fomentations, Antispasmodics, Opiates & ye Bark. 4. To moderate particular Symptoms.

With regard to the diffr. Remedies:

Bleeding is that evacuation which they bear worst of all, and it can only be admitted in People that are remarkably plethoric; and it seldom happens that these are seized w. it; it may in such a case be done in the beginning; but it does not bear a repetition. When the Disease attacks the head and there are Marks of a flow of Blood to the head by flushings and a Delirium coming on quickly Leeches may be applied,

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or if the Patient complains of pain in y. Back of the Head Blood may be taken away by Cupping, scarifying and Leeches. The Patients often bear y. Loss of Blood extremely well in this manner, when y. opening of a Vein would be very prejudicial ——— The Oppression may be distinguished from an affection of y. Lungs by y. smallness & irregularity of y. Pulse; by y. antecedent Causes; the Anxiety & oppression of y. Precordia by y. breathing not being hot as it is in pulmonary affections, the Urine is pale & limpid. In Hysterics there is almost y. same kind of breathing & they are often mistaken for one another. Celsus at considers them as almost the same, but that the one is chronic & the other acute. A gentle emetic is very necessary in the beginning of this fever as it relieves the oppression of y. Precordia and at the same time promotes a Diaphoresis at the Skin. They also promote the natural Salivation; the Patient is also in this fever frequently in a lethargic State, by which the Pituita falls back into y. Stomach, to evacuate this an emetic is frequently required; sometimes also the Patient feels the Pish of Strangulation and a gentle Emetic is then highly necessary, and I often saw it attend to good effects. The Apthae come on pretty frequently in this Disease and when they go off it is often necessary to give an emetic or Laxative, for I have reason

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to believe they go through the whole intestinal Tube and at last come to Mouth; in this Case then an emetic or Cathartic must be highly proper; I would prefer an emetic as I think they ruffle a Patient less than a Cathartic. It is however necessary to keep ye. Belly open in order to evacuate the tough Phlegm. If the Sordes are not evacuated by ye. timely exhibition of a Vomit a Dysentery, and that sometimes bloody, is frequently the Consequence, which sinks the Patient extremely. When ye. Tartar emetic does not keep the Belly open, the Pr. Rhei amara is the most proper Medicine for the purpose, for the cooling Laxatives as they are called of Cremor Tartar Glaber Salts &c. often occasion Borborygmi & Inflation of the Belly. The Diet should be of the detersive and supporting kind. As the Patients in this fever have generally an extreme Degree of Sensibility they ought to be kept very quiet and free from Light & Noise. The Patients seldom ask for Drink, but when the Tongue becomes dry, they should be often minded of it, but they not to drink too much or too great a Quantity at a time for it oppresses the Stomach and occasions profuse & colliquative Sweats. The Patients may be allowed Chicken Broth & Beef Tea once or twice a Day, and I often find the good effects of it, but

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never knew any harm from indulging them in it. As the Patients are extremely weak & low, something cordial & supporting should be given them every hour & half or two Hours. Calfs foot Jelly w. Wine & Lemon Juice is very proper for this purpose. Wine is the most proper Cordial in this Disease nor is it required more in any Disease. The best Wine for this purpose is good old Claret, and it has great Powers in restraining colliquative Sweats, and keeps up the Strength. Miliary eruptions are sometimes critical and then are well supported by Wine; and if Wine be given w. Judgment it will have no effect in forcing out these eruptions. The restlessness w. is often very great is most effectually carried off by Wine, the Opiates are also useful in this respect. Dr. Gilchrist used Wine more freely here than any other Physician, he gave it even in a high Delirium & Inflammation of the Eyes and found it the most effectual Remedy to procure Sleep. I always found it answer very well in a Confusion of the Head & slight Delirium. When it is found to heat the patient and increase the Delirium it is improper. But when it makes the Pulse fuller, softer & slower, as I have known it do in bringing down the Pulse from 118 to 115, we should continue in the

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Use of it. I have sometimes gone the Length of two Bottles a day, but generally I give it from a pint to a Bottle a day; the precise Quantity however must be determined by experience and the particular effects it produces on ye Patient. Weak Negus is the best Drink, and towards the end of ye Disease ~~when~~ if the Sweats are not to be procured Mustard Whey is very good if not nauseated by the Stomach. They generally complain of a disagreeable Heat and dryness in the hands, they should therefore be bathed twice or three a day in warm Water; as the head is generally affected it ought to be shaved and bathed twice or three a day in Water & Vinegar; and if a Blister is necessary it will be a good preparation to have the Head clean shaved. If the Patient takes a Longing for cold Water fresh from the Spring it ought to be indulged and no bad Consequences are to be feared from it. The forcing of Sweats by acrid heating Remedies is highly improper, but gentle breathing & natural Sweats are very good. The Medicines prescribed for this purpose are Pulv: Contrayerva comp: In great Languor & Oppression Potash & Castor & Camphire are frequently prescribed. I have often found good effects from Castor as an antispasmodic & opiate if given from ℈j to ℈ss; the Ancients prescribed it from ℈j to ℈ij the dose. The Confect: Cardiac: is a hot stimulating Medecine & improper; the Sal Succini is

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generally joined w.ᵗ Camphire & Serpentaria, and I have often seen bad effects from this Medicine, but as it is a compound, it is hard to say to which it is owing. Wine is a much better Cordial. When a sudden Stimulus is indicated the volatile Alkali is very proper, but it ought not to be given unless in this Case. Of the uncertain Virtues of Camphire I have before spoken, but if we do give it, it ought to be in small but repeated Doses, my own experience however does not warrant any good effects from this or y.ᵉ former. Saffron in y.ᵉ quantity generally given is a very hurtful Medicine and it may be taken to several Drams without any bad effects; a Physician is sometimes obliged to yield to Prejudices when they are not hurtful, and Saffron is one of this kind of Medᵗ. All heating & Stimulating Medᵗ are particularly improper in the beginning of the Disease when there is an Orgasm & unnatural Spasm, and may only be given in y.ᵉ decline when the Vis Vitæ is sinking. It is owing to these that miliary eruptions often appear, and they even occasion Petechiæ w.ᵗ are otherwise not common attendants on this Disease. The Miliary eruptions are frequently forced out by improper Treatment and frequently kept up by a heating

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Regimen, which is very wrong, but when we know them to be critical they ought to be encouraged & not forced. The only Medicine in this Case to encourage a Diaphoresis is the Spiritus Mindereri; but if the Sweats come on naturally it ought not to be given at all. Hugham says of Camphire y. it is but I never saw y. effect from it. I found Musk the most effectual Remedy in a Subsultus tendinum if given from gr. v to ℈ss pro dosi. I also sometimes used to y. same Intention & found it a good antispasmodic. Before I used Wine in this Disease I found Opiates very good in y. Restlessness to. commonly attends this Disease and always without any bad effects; in this Case I also found it the best diaphoretic. In the first Period of the Disease, when the Sensibility is very great Pediluvia, and I am persuaded Semicupia if the Patient could be persuaded to use them, would be of great Consequence and I think much better than Blisters. But they do not answer so well in the last State of y. Disease, when the Vis Vitæ is low, and especially if the patient be taken out of bed; for they seem to make too great a derivation from y. head and if the Patient sits in them above two or three Minutes

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he is generally affected w. a Delirium. In this fever Blisters are particularly serviceable, and when the Patient ~~is blistered~~ has immediately in y. beginning and before he is confined a Blister applied to y. head it relieves the head remarkably; but if this is not done in the beginning it ought not to be done for 4 or 5 days, untill the organs is quite off, and then we ought never to lay on many at once but have a succession of them, beginning in the legs, then to the thighs &c. The hair of y. parts to which they are applied should always be cut off. After the Blisters Ulcerations are frequent, but these are not a bad sign. If the Head is remarkably affected and a Stupor & Coma come on we may apply a Blister to y. head, otherwise I never chuse to apply a Blister to y. head first, as they encrease y. spasmodic symptoms. When given in the beginning they encrease the Subsultus & Delirium & make y. pulse quick & low. They should be applied in y. Morning, for y. Exacerbation comes on in the Evening, w. would be encreased by y. Stimulus of y. Blister. If the Skin beneath the Blister appears pale, they are further indicated, and also Cordials, for it shows there is a great Languor & Inertia of y. System

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Sinapisms are often necessary for ye same Reason ye Blisters are and when an immediate Stimulus is wanted. But the Sinapisms ought not to be too long continued, for the Patient is often so insensible that he does not complain, tho they increase ye Subfus tus Tendinum; here then we must examine the Patients feet, and when we find them ulcerated apply emollient Cataplasms. In Delirium bathing ye Head wd. + & N. The peruvian Bark is seldome prescribed; but when there are Remissions and Intermissions Sedt it may be given in such Doses as ye patient can bear. But when it runs out to considerable length we may support the Patient w. Bark & Wine. A Gangrene of ye parts often comes on in the parts on which the Patients lie on; here then a emollt Plaister may be applied to prevent an Ulceration, and when the Gangrene has begun the Bark is often & must be given to cure ye Gangrene & if ye often attended w. good effects in removing the Disease. The Bark also relieves ye colliquative Sweats, but if it restrain the Sweats altogether, Saline Draughts should be joined; if Costiveness be ye Consequence

* for ~~in 4~~ when ~~they~~ are too copious they weaken the Patient, and unless the Patient has gentle breathing sweats, he finds himself very bad.

* and I have frequently seen a prodigious quantity of slimy Matter brought away by this Means, to y. great Relief of y. Patient

* It never has been Described properly before that Time, at least the Descriptions do not agree exactly to this fever. It would take up too much time to examine into y. Reasons ~~that~~ why certain Diseases are common in certain Ages and afterwards scarce heard of again.

Rhubarb may be given. A sudden Stoppage of the Sweats are frequently followed by Rigors & Anxiety & oppression of Precordia. The Colliquative Sweats are often best stopped by a Blister. But these Sweats require great Judgement.* The Diarrhoea is moderated by Bark & Opium. It sometimes puts on the appearance of a putrid fever; in this Case the Bark & red Wine and acidulated Drinks are only to be depended on. For Aphthæ, which generally are not an unfavourable Sign, if they come on in a very great degree, he ought to gargle with Sage & Honey, if he be not stupid & insensible, but in this Case his Mouth ought to be washed by Bystanders, & often a Vomit is necessary to prevent absolute Strangulation. This Disease is not be found in the Ancients, and only commonly known to in this 40 or 50 Years.* Hugham & Gilchrist are the best Authors on this Subject; their Practice is very good; but their Theory I do not approve of, and you will find that I have differed from them in this Respect. The particular Remarks I made on some of the Meds. will also show you in what Respects I differ from them.

is generally short not exceeding ——

or Coldness of the Extremities and Body ——

Remittents

Sauvages divides them according to the Resemblance they bear to the Intermittents. I do not propose to treat of them in this Manner; but I shall treat of them under the ardent fever, bilious fever, and yellow fever of Westindies.

Ardent fever, Causes of ye Ancients.

It is distinguished from the common Inflammatory by having a Remission every other Day. The delirium is not attended w. Rigor. There is in this an extreme degree of Heat; unquenchable thirst, a very hot Breathing; the Skin is remarkably dry and parched; constant Hiccup & sometimes Vomiting of blackish green & gross Bile. Symptoms all more violent than in common inflammatory. Duration from 4 to 7 days; sometimes however it is prolonged to 14. It begins w. Chillness and is succeeded by extreme heat in Stomack & precordia & Loins, while extremities are cold; sometimes lypiria through the whole Disease; tho he has their coldness

There is Heartburning or

* The Cholera is however easily distinguished from this Disease; for it does not last so long; nor are the Heat & Pain so violent

they cannot bear the Bed Cloaths on them. It is generally or often attended with

yet the heart is often found to be remarkable when y. Thermometer is applied to y. skin. The Pulse in beginning hard & quick; but afterwards become irregular. It often changes its Remissions to a resemblance of a double tertian. There is a remarkable Degree of Bitterness in y. Mouth; Tongue & fauces remarkably parched, and soon become black. The Head is most violently attacked, and a Delirium, Subsultus tendinum & Convulsions; soon come on and towards y. end they often become cold. The Stools & Vomitings are bilious & excessive acrid so as to exulcerate the Gullet & Intestines; and then y. latter case are y. Cause of the Dysentery. In y. whole Class of Remittents there is a remarkable Redundancy of Bile. Sometimes however it is attended w. Costiveness, and if this is not removed a Purging & Vomiting comes on w. double Violence Cardialgia and excessive Restlessness; sometimes it comes on w. Symptoms of Cholera. The Dyspnoea thing quick & laborious. Remarkable Tension of the Hypochondria; and Pain of y. Stomach sometimes so very sore to the touch; y. Vomiting when it has lasted any time, turns yellowish, and Countenance then assumes a Jaundice & resembles that of the Jaundice

* by the Paroxysms ~~becomes~~ having a longer Remission and frequently by degrees terminating in Intermission

viz. 4th, 6th & 8th Which is always reckoned ~~a bad~~ worse than if they are on the odd Days.

be brought on in those Countrys by

Sweats are often Symptomatic. Very liable to Hæmorrhage. In y. end it puts on appearance of putrid fever, by Petechiæ, Hæmorrhages &c. The natural & common Crisis is a Diarrhœa, and seldom by Hæmorrhage of y. Nose. Sometimes it ends in a slow fever & frequently in an Intermittent.* Sometimes a Remission on the Paroxysm happened on the 2d Day; this is more unfavourable as it throws Remissions on y. even Days.* Some times ends in Topical Inflammation of Stomach & Duodenum & then generally kills.

Procatartic & antecedent Causes. It is a Disease of warmer Climates e.g. Italy, and seldom occurs in those colder Countries. It is found to rise by excessive Fatigue, and particularly by y. exposure of y. Sun in the Day and Damps at Night. Drinking hard of spirituous Liquors. It adheres generally to People in prime of Life and of Sanguine bilious Habits ~~and subject to it~~.

Proximate Cause. All I can say of this is that it is a great Redundancy of Bile and great acrimony, and a great Determination of Blood to the Stomach, Duodenum and Liver; but I do not pretend to explain the different Nature of the Stimuli, that occasion different fevers. Dissections

the Disease, and do not lead to ye proximate Cause. The

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Pain a great deal in the Belly; but all these seem to be ye. Consequence of Stomach ~~inflamed & Gangrened and also~~ Duodenum in particular are inflamed & gangrene and also ~~and~~ the whole intestinal Tube. In ye. Head Meninges & Brain inflamed & suppurated; Heart very greatly distended w. Blood. Liver greatly enlarged, also ye. Vena Portarum, and ye. Liver suppurated. Blood appears rather in a dissolved state; in the beginning ~~it sometimes has~~ ye. buffy Coat; but in progress it is entirely dissolved.

Indications of Cure. 1. To moderate Violence of Symptoms. By bleeding, vomitions, cold drinks, Diet, Acids, fomentations. 2. Purging off redundant Bile & tempering ye. excessive acrimony in Bowels. By well timed Evacuations, Acids, and the use of cold W.

Remarks on:

Bleeding does not properly take place w. any View to the fever itself; but in a plethora & topical Inflammation, ~~but~~ in Course it seldom can bear it all. Natural Hemorrhages sometimes ~~frequent~~ critical, but in general they are bad Signs frequently mortal. Ancients Aesculus, Celsus, Quinctus do not mention it ~~all~~ Bleeding at all, tho they were not otherwise averse to it. Vomits require great Judgment; for by their stimulus they may soon bring on topical Inflammation, and. But if

They ought to be mild & cooling medicines

you leave the acrid Bile ~~there~~ in the primæ Viæ is occasions Inflammation, Gangrene, or Dysentery. In the beginning it may be evacuated by giving Chamomile Tea, and if this is not found sufficient ~~or~~ small Doses of emetic Tartar. Plenty of Diluents must be given w^th. ~~Vomit.~~ Of Purgatives the same holds good, but by no means give ~~as~~ acrid ones: Tamarinds, Cassia, Cremor Tri. It is frequently necessary to give mucilaginous & oily Glysters, to sheath the Guts & evacuate acrid Matters. All heating & stimulating Med^s. and bordeing are highly improper in this Disease.

Cold Water has the Sanction of all Antiquity in this fever; and it seems that in general we may allow it. Hippocrates, Aretæus, Galen & Celsus recommend it. Common Practice in warmer Climates e.g. Italian. Alpinus also gives sanction says the Egyptians use it wth. advantage. Hoffmen recommends it, as does Van Swieten, & both these are limited Practitioners. The Ancients allowed it particularly towards the Legin of the Crisis, and when Marks of Concection appeared in the Urine. It seems safer in small but repeated Draughts, and when inflammatory Diathesis & Plethora are taken off and no topical Inflammation present. Scaliger has an Instance of 8 pints being drank at once wth. no bad effect. It is well known that a large Draught in a good fever

It appears almost certainly that a great deal of y. Water is

ific. It is a high Cordial and y. greatest Refreshment to y. Patients if given cold & fresh from y. Spring. It also promotes Vomiting & purging, diff. from acrid purges, dilutes y. Bile, allays Heat & heal more powerfully than any thing else. Water is given in y. same Intention —

Fomentations are very good to cool the Patient and take of dryness of y. Skin. I think Semicupium would give more Relief than any thing else. Much is absorbed and it is also a good antiseptic modic. It ought not to exceed the Warmth of Milk. Epithems of Boy, rate to the Head are very necessary, when the head affected. Diet should be acescent, thin & diluent. Air free & open. And y. cool Regimen is particularly necessary in this fever. The splitting of Animals is generally applied for this, wd. is a nauseous & childish application. They acquire a putrid smell by being applied, but this is no more than what would arise from any putrid exhalation. Cold air is very necessary, in warm Climates they bring in Branches of Trees wrestled wd. + & V. Linnen should be often changed; and it is a very needless apprehension not to shift y. patient; it ought to be done in all fevers and especially in y. putrid kind. In a Scurvy we need not do it, tho I never knew any bad Consequence for it.

* in which there are principally

Fruit is admirable both as Diet & Med.: and to be observed that where ardent fevers are rife Nature has plentifully bestowed fruits, & seems to be ye natural antidote. Ripe juicy fruits may be eaten at liberty, if ye Diarrhoea is too strong for fruits, then use must be moderate. Even in this climate one of ye safest & best Diets. The Ancients used ye Cold Bath in this Disorder, Alias, Trallian & Galen. They did it when Signs of Coconction appeared in Urine, about ye same time when cold Ale was allowed to drink. The effect was to occasion a sudden stimulus and produce a great sweat. I mention this as a curious practice, not to recommend it; tho I do not think it unsafe in the Close of this fever, when all inflammatory Symptoms are gone off. Tissot still recommends it in Inflamation after Pleuro is taken off by Bleeding.

Bilious fever.

Prevails particularly in Armies in ye Autumn. The Diseases in Armies are in ye Spring of inflammatory Dictheses, as Summer comes on other fevers, which come on, & Affection of the Stomach & Bowels until Winter when inflammatory again come on. There are also More sensible Remissions also in Autumn than in Spring. These fevers are different according as the Situation of ye Camp is moist or dry; The fevers in a

Dry Situation. Begins w. Chillness Rigor Lassitude Headach Stupor, Sickness & Oppress at Stomach Great Heat & Thirst w. a parched Tongue All are aggravated towards Night

* sometimes it goes off by a

for any time

* which are frequently mistaken for topical Inflammations.

but after Morning a Sweat comes on & relieves the Symptoms, until Evening when another Paroxysm comes on; and so every day during Paroxysm. The Head is very much affected & ye Delirium. When they rise it is apt to degenerate into a febris continens. Sometimes it is carried off by Diarrhoea. Sometimes begins as Continens, but soon in two or 3 days remits. This Remission is particularly forwarded by Evacuations; & spontaneous Bleedings at Nose, and Cholera. The Pulse in Paroxysm full & quick. In beginning blood is of inflammatory Disease, but in ye progress of ye Disease it becomes of lower Texture. ☉ is highly coated & out Ed; but during Remissions freqly Sed & often laterition; Hillary does not find this laterit. Sed is Barbadoes; and in hot Country is seldom that Sed appear in ye ☉. The Stools & Vomitings are of a bilious kind. Disease of preceded by Costiveness if this be allowed to continue ends in a Diarrhoea & freqly bloody Dysentery. Attended also w. flatulency & Hardness of ye Belly. Worms are a common attendant & then Gripes & Sickness much more severe; and there are often topical Pains that are owing to the Worms. The Yellowness generally appearing in this Disease is unfavourable, but not mortal; sometimes even it is critical, especially if it appears on ye 7th Day. No critical Days have been observed; perhaps this is owing to Evacuations. But Hillary observes that in Barbadoes keeps Periods regular. It is seldom mortal if properly managed; but if not, it degenerates into a Continent and if then crowded in Hospitals, the Jail fever follows.

any time

Special Inflammations.

& the Nurses could not be prevailed on sometimes to dress them.

* of which Bartholin takes Notice

Deafness in favourable, in their as all other fevers. The Disorder is sometimes carried off by sweats as well as Diarrhoea. This fever comes on also w.th y.e following symptoms

In moist Situations. Marks of Putrescency; Remissions very imperceptible in begg.g, or soon degenerates in putrid fever. When Winter approached it became milder and sparing of form of Tertians. The Heat & Headach greater than in y.e former. Frequently came on w.out remarkable Rigor. All Symptoms more violent; and often seized them at once w.th violent Delirium. vide Rodmans Letter to Pringle. These Symptoms on plentiful Bleeding w.th w.out profuse Sweat, but returned next Day at y.e same Period. They exhausted Pat.ts Strength quite in a few Days. It went off like the above. There were particular Marks of putrescency, and cadaverous Smell for some Days before Death; also an offensive Smell of Blisters, that & the Pulse sometimes remarkably regular when Patient near expiring. When properly treated no great Danger; but degenerated sooner into an Intermittent than any other fever.

Predisp: & procatartic Causes. They are evidently the effect of Heat & Moisture; but & generally common to warm Climates, sometimes however it raged all over Europe. Simple pure Moisture generally produces Intermitt. But putrid Moisture Double Tertians & Remittents of y.e worst kind. The Officers had it milder than the Soldiers, owing to better Diet, better Accomodat.

It however when it flourished most they had Aquaducts and by that means rendered it equally healthy to any Part in Europe, but after it began to decline the

of less Exposure to Heat & Moisture.

Occasional Causes Great fatigue, Exposing, Drinking, Intoxication, sudden Stops of Perspiration by lying on wet Ground & wet Beds. The Days are excessive hot in Autumn & the Nights cold & wet, &c. produce this fever & Dysentery

Sylvius gives an Account of such a fever happening in 1669. It came on after a hot Summer and carried off above 2/3 of the better Rank of People; &c. was perhaps owing to himself for giving hot-drying Remedies & tobacco Powders.

This fever is very freq. in Italy, particularly in the Neighbourhood of Rome, owing to its original Moisture; when aqueduct to become choked up it became again unhealthy. Lancisi wrote a sensible Treatise on this Subject De noxiis paludum effluviis. This is also epidemic in Egypt from same Cause; in Java; on the Coast of Guinea and all the Indies particularly when Countrys are not cleared of Wood. Rainy Seasons in marshy Countrys produces these less than hot Seasons, &c. occasion a greater Pestilence. Rain also cools the air. On the Coast of Guinea all that lie in the Fogs are liable to this fever, but those lying at a Distance are free. In Britain common People are also liable to it from working all Day & laying to cold at Night.

Proximate Cause The general effects of Heat & Moisture seems to be to relax the System and predispose to putrescency.

to be asymptomatic and

may almost be looked upon as cured

* it is only necessary in those fevers that come on in the summer; but

In this fever a remarkable Redundancy of Bile, but doubtful whether occasioning or owing to the Disease. The principal sickness is in the primæ Viæ, and Headache &c. seem owing to the Primæ Viæ. Hence they are all called mesenteric by Baglivi & others. But I thought it unnecessary to distinguish them into species as their Treatment is chiefly the same. The Jaundice & redundancy of Bile seem not all owing to Obstructions in the Liver. Morbid Dissection shows no cause for y. fever, but they appearance are y. effects rather than cause of the Disease.

General Indications. To moderate Symptoms & promote Remissions of y. fever. If begins somewhat ad. Continued fever; here a Remission must be obtained and then the Disease. To evacuate y. redundancy of Bile, this answers both Intentions. No Crisis can be expected, and therefore we can immediately proceed to the Cure without waiting for any such Crisis.

Bleeding is necessary in the beginning of fever, when there is an inflammatory Diathesis, but the Genius of the fever does not require it; about the Middle of Autumn it is not at all necessary. He may be bled either in y. Remission or when y. Paroxysm is at the highest. In Affections of y. Head when Bleeding is contraindicated

Lecture may be of
often make of
Cordy Legative
proper and often
used Lord &c.
Sense indo, Crem
proper. The latter
emotional mucil
Vomit but offen
Dose of Ipecac
by Mout or a
drink none
being removed it
sometimes Jacto
over ing back
full Dose of Ipeca
Back
Country
given before then
Flammatory Diathesis
trigo ides given
the whole it may
Diathesis. Ofter

leeches may be applied. In the Marsh fever Bleeding often makes ye Patient worse. After the Bleeding a Cooling Laxative is necessary; but an acid one improper and often brings on Inflammation. Pringle used Senna &c. not an elegant nor simple composition. Tamarinds, Cremor Tr. Glaber Salts & Manna are most proper. The Cathartic must be freq.ly repeated & ye emollient mucilaginous Glysters to clean ye prima via & the Guts. Vomits but of gentle kind were particularly necessary; small Doses of Emetic Tartar frequently repeated; its effects by Stool are undoubted more certain if ye Patients drink none. The bleeding, Laxative & Vomits sometimes removed it at once, or at least brought it to a Remission sometimes Intermission, and then ye Danger was over, and ye Bark might be given. Pringle observes ye full Doses of Specacuanha freq.ly repeated ye Disease. Bark. Its effects are found to be different in diff.t Countrys and Situations. In Germany it was improper if given before there were perfect Intermissions & Inflammatory Diathesis was gone off. But in warmer Countrys it is given during ye first Remissions, and upon the whole it may be given where there is a putrid Diathesis. Cleghorn & Huck gave it early and on

* The ~~fever~~ Paroxysm may be looked upon as gone off when the Sweat breaks out and there is nothing to fear from giving it at that Time

* It is of so much Consequence there, that Soldiers frequently mutiny if they are to set out on any Expedition without a sufficient quantity of Bark being provided for them.

the Patient was affected w.

first Remission. The hotter the Climate the sooner ye Bark. In Germany even when ℞ was broke ye Bark was not sup^d in ye Beginning. The Remissions were often so short, that it was necessary to give it before the Fever had done.* It was found to succeed better when ℥j of Salt Ammon: was added to ℥j of Bark. On the Coast of Guinea it is particularly necessary. And most enormous Quantitys of Bark are used there & sometimes incredible Prices given for it.* In colder Climates the Volatile Draughts are often necessary to make it avail. But in warmer Climates the Stomach will often not bear them at all and particularly Nitre; If the Stomach cannot bear the Bark; it answers very well in Clysters. The Disorder easily yields to Treat by Evacuations as related above ~~as before~~ Cordials were seldom indicated, and if so, Wine was the best. If faintness, and sudden Stimulus was required, Volatile Alkali. The Diet should be cool and of a pleasant kind. Opiates, an useful only to relieve particular Symptoms e.g. the Headach & Hiccup. Opiates as far as they relieved particular Symptoms e.g. griping; and in general good to give it at Night after an Emetic ——— Great Quantitys of Vegetables

and [illegible]
Subjective, or Sep
self Conservative.
Shuard & Calor
proper System
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and unripe fruits, bad Small Beer also occasioned a Relapse, as People are very liable to. The Bark was the best Preservative. Worms were most effectually expelled by Rhubarb & Calomel. The best Preservation was a proper Regimen. The Officers if they had it, they generally had it in a regular Certain form. The Idle Life that Soldiers lead also contributed much to this Disease affecting them. In fleets also Men that are much exercise are much fewer from the Disease than those that do not; and Exercise is the best Preservation, let the food be what it will.

Yellow Fever

The Character: Extreme Anxiety, Tension & Weight of Precordia, Pd of the Stomach is Soreness to the touch, burning heat of Eyes, Inveterate Vomit generally bilious, Sudden & extreme Prostration of Strength, Yellowness over the whole Body. It is to be considered in the same light as the two former viz. in two States, the inflamatory and the putrid State. The inflammatory State

Dry skin is gentle
the eyes, it is
Stomach is prison
by a dent purgen
ach, gruel pots
inflamed eyes, gre
inflammed Tonsils
there are mostly
grave. ~~Lood~~ for
Gullo of Hyperbolic
Griffe ing mendha
Degree of Bilious
of greenish cast
Urine higher lowe
they to bear hel.
Dry if you cow the
becomes
then brown in ey
red —

Sweat: Pulse eyes bren
turns cold if we are
neys as not to fe

Begins w. gentle Shivering and Cold, Rigor Venery, Pain in y. head above the Eyes, w. is a Symptom in all Diseases where y. Stomach is primarily affected. These are Constant Nausea. Succeeded by ardent purgent heat, a free, full & soft Pulse. Violent headach, great pulsation of Carotids, flushings in y. face inflamed Eyes, great Pains in y. Loins & Limbs; an insupp. Vomiting comes on that lasts throughout the Disease. These are mostly bilious, first natural, at last bluish green. ~~Loose~~ Fly. Stools are extremely great. Tension & Pulse of Hypochondria; Dreaming, Lot, Jactation in sleep, Thirst unquenchable w. Wakefulness; a remarkable Degree of Dilness in y. Mouth. Tongue seldom foul but always of greenish Cast. ~~The Urine~~ In y. beginning they are costive. The Urine high coloured. The Skin generally moist, but y. often hot dry & parched. Generally a Remission on the second Day, these were the Symptoms during y. first State. In y. putrid: The Tongue then becomes brown in y. middle, but y. Sides of it & y. Lips are intensely red.

On the Third Day a critical Symptomatic Sweat: Pulse extremely quick & languid, but soft, Skin turns cold, w. are bad signs. The Anxiety remains; faintness so as not to sit up. Dreaming deep; if there is a

* when it is least expected.

* which are merely symptomatic.

Coma the Pulse becomes slow, w. often deceives Physician. Delirium is transient. At this time too a Yellowness over the whole Body, particularly affecting face & Eyes. About 4th Day Vomiting is less, but what is thrown up is Bile extremely putrid mixed w. Blood, also by Stool. All y. putrid Symptoms now appear: Hemorrhages from y. diff. parts of y. Body as in y. malignant fever. Extremities become cold and pallid and of a reddish Colour. Urine intensely yellow w. black Lees. Constant Subsultus Tendinum, Delirium, Deep Coma and general Convulsions w. w. the Patient goes off. The cadaverous smell is great in the frogs: The blood after the first Day becomes dissolved and in y. progress often perfectly putrid. Sometimes it comes on w. mild Symptoms and carrys off the Patient off at once w. Convulsions or faintings. Sometimes there is no Remission at all on y. 2d. day & then they die freely on y. day particularly young strong & vigorous People. This Remission never ends in an Intermittent. The Natural Evacuations that carry it off are Sweat, Diarrhea, natural Salivation; but Never by Vomits or Hemorrhages. * Lips often turn yellow before they turn pale. Hippocratic Observations do not hold good in

and it comes to a period much sooner than any of ye fevers known to ye Ancients.

¶ sometimes when it comes out on the 7th Day it has been found to relieve the Patient but this is extremely seldom

¶ we would look for in human Nature. This Period is by ye common people called Lightning.

¶ it is frequently epidemic

this fever. * The Yellowness appears to be intirely symptomatic, nor ~~no other~~ are there any critical Days * when it comes on 4.th 5.th 7.th or 11.th Days, it is a Mark of Virulency. In the Coma not only Pulse but Heat and Breathing appear more full, less and more natural. The full deep Breathing and slow Pulse are constant Attendants on Comas. The Patient often an Hour or two before Death recovers his Senses perfectly, which is common in most fevers, and the Patient is generally conscious of dying, and often exercises his rational faculties in such a Manner as to surprize us, and frequently above what * Antecedent & Procatarctic Causes of seizes mostly Strangers and seldom Natives ~~strangers~~ and then the strong the young the sanguine & the plethoric; and not those in the Decline of Life and that are much wasted; who generally recover in these Countrys and are no Prick of catching ~~taking~~ it. When great Heat & calm Weather prevails, w. putrid Exhalations * The Disease often is carried off suddenly by Seabreezes, as has been observed in Carolina except in Occasional Causes. Insolation, Animal food & fermented Liquors ~~in Oct~~ and night Damps. This is not found to be Contagious in general, but in some Cases it is, particularly in its putrid State.

In Dr. Lining's account of it: —

coloured, and sometimes livid.

notwithstanding these evil symptoms

yellowness was coming on ~~was~~ bad

it does
appears in Carolina diff. from what in the West Indies.
The febrile symptoms did not run so high; little thirst;
Tongue moist; bilious Vomiting & Stools came on on ye 3^d Day. Great
Despondency & Prostration. Urine various, sometimes high,
after ye first Day Stools were fetid. Pulse not frequent but hard
& small. It apparently went off on ye 3^d day; and then
Pulse became slow & soft, and this continued to y^e
end. Heat Respiration & Tongue were natural. And
yet the Patient often in the utmost Danger. The Pulse
continued to fall and then ye Vomiting & often purg-
ing became incessant. From black appearance of Vomiting,
the Disease was called black Vomiting, and this generally
mortal. There were an excessive Restlessness,
Sadation, Debility, Delirium, Coldness of Extremities
& universal Yellowness: sometimes Petechia, Hemor-
rhages & black Stools. Life however was protracted
sometimes for 7 & 8 Days. No Crisis; but when the
P. began to turn yellow ye Symptoms abated. The
only Evacuations were of use in ye Disease were
ye Diarrhea & gentle Sweats in the be-
ginning. But sometimes it proceeded so rapidly as to
kill in 48 hours. If there was much Sol. of it for ye two first Days it was
favourable. Total Suppression of it was mortal. The Pulse was often
a few hours before Death quite natural. This fever was

* for tho it was epidemic in Charlestown three or four times yet it was never observed to seize the same Person twice.

* in cold Days all the Symptoms were milder; so remarkable was ye. Influence the Weather had on it.

+ Symptoms less violent, yet they generally died.

Occas: Causes

* who observes that a little pulvis Crepamentum is suffic. to tinge a large Quantity of Serum of this yellow Colour.

remarkably contagious, and seized People only once in their Life,* and dining. It did not seize Children, and what is remarkable never the Negroes. Strangers were more subject to it than Natives, and European Indians in particular were liable to it. In the Country it did not spread by Contagion. Its progress was checked by cold Weather, and in hot Days Symptoms were aggravated,* People confined to close warm Rooms had Symptoms more violent. Those that came from cold Climates & those that dreaded the Disease, tho they often had the Overheated by violent Exercise, excessive Drinking and especially exposure to ye Heat of ye Sun, were subject to it. Those weakened by Diseases had ye Symptoms not so violent but generally perished.

Proximate Cause. A remarkable Redundancy ~~of Disease~~ in this fever of Bile is a remarkable Testimony, and more than in ye other Remittents. How far the Reabsorption of Bile is the occasion of ye Yellowness is doubtful. It is as probable that it is owing to a high Degree of Putrescency of ye Blood ~~at the Bile~~ vide Pringle.* This Yellowness frequently appears in Scurvy and Echimosis. These Considerations make it doubtful to what it is owing; but to whatever it may be, it is of little Consequence in the Practice. The Liver & Stomach seem to be evidently affected in this Disease. In ye beginning there is an appearance of

* So Natives are generally of much larger Habits and perspire a great Deal.

* from colder to warm Climates. A. For tho we may accustom ourselves to any Manner of Life whatever, yet the transition must be made by degrees, otherwise we run great Danger.

great ardency; but the Blood has nothing of the inflammatory. This is immediately succeeded by a high degree of Putrescency. Strangers seem to be more liable to this Disease on acct. of their greater Degree of Health and of more firm fibres, fuller Vessels & much less Perspiration*. And as the transition* is not easy if sudden it often proves fatal. This is owing to their Perspiration being less that they seem to be more subject to Diseases in hot Climates. There is in the Human Body a great Disposition to Putrescency, when any of y. Secretions are stopped that throw of these putrid particles, Diseases are soon occasioned & more frequent in Europeans than in y. Natives for y. Reasons assigned. This Disease did not seem owing in Carolina to a bad Constitution of the Air, but the Contagion was always to be traced from the Westindies. The morbid appearances were the same as in the bilious Remittent. All the abdominal Viscera inflamed & gangrened, and often the Brain suppurate. Dr. Warren ascribes this Disease to the pestilential kind; but it does not seem to be of that kind. Dr. Huck thinks it the bilious Remittent but there seems to be some specific Difference, between these several species of Remittents.

* The Abstinence of them requires particular Judgment

Indications: 1. To moderate Violence of Symptoms in ye ardent or inflammatory State. 2d. To evacuate acrid Matter of prima Via, by Vomits & Cathartics. 3. To check Tendency to putrefaction by Antiseptics, of which the Bark & Acids are ye most confided. To relieve particular Symptoms, and support the Strength of the Patient.

Bleeding almost always necessary in the beginning, as it generally attacks the strong, plethoric & vigorous. It is merely to moderate Symptoms, and therefore too much Blood always sinks ye Pulse; the Pulse should therefore be felt in the other Arm, while we are bleeding the Patient. Bleeding is also necessary because the more violent the Disease is in the beginning the more violent the Symptoms of Putrescency & other become afterwards, and thus it prevents in some Measure Putrescency. But this can only obtain in the very beginning. In affections of Head Lurches and Coma, shaving the Patients Head may be ordered.

Vomits & the Nausea indicate them, but the great Irritability of ye Stomach & ye bad effects freqly observed from of them, makes it a ticklish affair. It is said that an hour or two after Invasion Bleeding and a brisk Vomit often carry it off, if we may credit Huck. But this must be done in the beginning, for there soon come on Marks of

* for otherwise nothing that can be given for this purpose will sit on the Patients Stomach

* which he also in reality ~~sure~~ frightly is; and in this Case the Stomach bears very little especially if they be disagreable

Inflammation of the Stomach. If this Inflammation be owing to y. acrid Bile, it must by all means be evacuated. But Hillary's Method seems the best, to wash the natural Vomiting by drink. But the Belly must be opened at any rate, but for this it is necessary to stop first y. incessant Vomiting, y. is done by saline Draughts w. Peppermint Water, aromatic Cataplasms to the Stomach, and often a Pill of Opium will have the best effects in this Case. The Laxatives should be of y. cooling kind: Tamarinds, Cremor Tartar, Glauber Salts, soluble Tartar & Manna. But when the Stomach is very irritable y. Salts frequently do not sit on the Stomach, and Tamarinds are then the best, a Decoction of Tamarinds w. a few Grains of Tartar emetic added to it, and given until it has y. effects is proper; and once the Belly is opened a constant gentle Diarrhoea is to be kept up; and on this y. Patients Recovery much depends. Cooling mucilaginous Glysters to evacuate & sheath the Guts. The Cathartics should be particularly grateful to the patients Stomach, and every thing he takes should be in small quantity, food we should consider the Patient as labouring under an inflammation of Stomach; & Diet cooling and accrescent. Ripe fruits are very proper for this, and at the same time they keep the Belly open, on this acct. Tamarinds are useful. Cold Water frequently checks the Vomiting but must be given w. Judgment, vide Hillary

* should not be attempted in the last Stage, for the Patient might faint from Weakness and even die under our hands.

* We can now wait for an Intermission, for the fever often returns w. redoubled Violence after a slight Intermission and carries the Patient off.

Camphire irritates the Stomach. In ye. Decline of the Disease Wine is ye. best Cordial w. Lemonade. Old Hock is best accodomated to ye. Disease, but if Putrefaction is come on red Wine is the best — Warm Bathing has been found of particular Service, and fomentations to the Stomach & Liver take off the great Anxiety & Oppression. If he could be carried to a Semicupium in ye. ardent State it might probably be of great use; this however Mabittrick in his Notes mentions flannel Shirts w. warm Water; this has been confirmed to me by several others. As the Pt. can often not drink or keep any thing on the Stomach, these fomentations may be of great Service, for undoubtedly a great deal of Water is absorbed —

Blisters are very dubious. Hillary thinks they do great Mischief. I imagine they can only be applied after ard. Symptoms are gone off for relieve particular Symptoms. Hillarys reason for rejecting Blisters & Volatile Alkali are subtile, but the facts are notwithstanding good. Blisters are also apt to produce Gangrene, which is an occasional Cause in my opinion; and perhaps in some Cases good.

Bark should be thrown in on ye. first Remission and especially after a Sweat, and as much as ye. Stomach can bear. As the Stomach is very irritable here it should be joined w. Saline Draughts & Opiates. Sometimes it will keep it in Decoction and Extract when not in Substance —

* from a belief of its occasioning obstructions,

† Purpose, of this I gave you my opinion above.

‡ which I think much preferable to the giving a Physick once a Week as recommended by some Authors.

If this will not answer Clysters should be given of Bark & Opium, It is improper to wait for a ~~Remission~~ perfect Intermission, but on the least Remission. Hillary seems to be much prejudiced against y. Bark, & substitutes y. Serpentaria for it, w. I believe may be the best, and he often found it sit easy on the Stomach when every thing else was rejected. Next to the Bark y. most powerful Antiseptics are red Wine, Rock Alum, ~~and~~ the Julapium e Camphora has likewise been given for this.

Method of Preservation, on going from colder Climates to y. Westindies.

People in prime of life should lose some blood. Keep the Belly constantly open by cooling Physicks & fruit. To be much upon Deck. Repair cold Diet mostly of Vegitable kind, and a moderate use of Wine. Great Sobriety in point of Drinking, shunning y. heats of y. Sun & Damps at Night.

The ardent, bilious & the yellow fever seem to differ only in Degree. On these fevers the Authors are: On Remittent fever Pringle, Monro, Porchelly, Grainger. On y. Yellow fever of y. Westindies. Hillary, Mac Bride, Lining in Philosophical Essays. Porchelly copied this Disease from Dr. Towne, an old Writer, when y. Nature of Disease was less understood. He uses Blisters too freely, Cordial heating Medicines and number of ~~crude~~ compound Medicines, but in no Disease is a simple practice more necessary than in this.

the 16th Century.

Confluent

Exanthemata.

In y. Remittent Nature does very little, and all depends on Art; but in these Nature does almost all. They observe a regular period, the Physician is to observe this either by moderating or encouraging the Symptoms; but he cannot pretend to prevent the Eruption —

Small Pox. This was first known in Rhages gives us an accurate account of it good Cure like Sydenhams. It was most frequent from Arabia. It came into Europe during the Time of the Croisades. It was unknown to the Ancients. —

I shall divide it into 3 Stages

1. From Invasion to Eruption, Of two kinds. The Distinct & Confluent.

1. Distinct kind. This comes on Rigor, succeeded by Heat, Pains of y. Head & Back, Nausea, Vomitings, Anxiety & Oppression of Pecordia. Propensity to Sweat is Adults, Soreness to y. Touch in Pit of Stomach, Sleepiness, Convulsions in Children, and Epilepsy a very favourable appearance. Most common Time of eruption is on the 4th Day, sometimes on y. 3d. Sometimes violent Pains prevent Eruption of Small pox to y. 4 or 5th day the they be of y. kind & in which are more violent & Eruption comes sooner.

Confluent. All Symptoms

In distinct kind fever remits on y. Eruption; in the confluent it continues. Sometimes attacks w. very high Symptoms of inflamatory fever and occasions Inflamation of Meninges & Lungs. Sometimes w. all the Symptoms of slow Nervous fever. Sometimes w. all the Symptoms of true putrid malignant fever. And then the Blood is in a dissolved State.

which indicates the propriety of warm bathing in this Disease.

Second Stage

Before the Eruption a Red in Ye. Great fear of ye Disease
Hastily prevents Eruption for four days. Cold Bath renders eruption more
difficult, & Sometimes it comes on w. Symptoms of Catarrhous fever.
Ye Eruption. Come out either distinct or confluently and
ye distinct
Pt. their
first appearance a little reddish, generally more or less a pain
of ye Throat, w. cont. during Disease. Pustules continue to come
out 3 or 4 days, and ye eruption advance, fever remits. They
seem to Siege on the whole intestinal Tube, as appears
by Discharges and purging. About ye 8th Day the Intestines
become red & inflame. Face & Pendicular Edema swell.
After that ye Hands, & after the Hands the feet. They first
turn rough, then whitish and afterwards yellow. When the
Maturation begins ye fever comes on again. They come to
their full Maturity first in the face, and in distinct kind
on 9th day, compl. M. but on hands & feet beg. not till 15.
The greatest Danger is when Maturation comes on in ye
face: A hot Regimen is attended w. great Danger, and
often Delirium. The patient is generally carried off by
a Peripneumony. In the confluent kind all the small
pox rise at once in one Blister. They turn rough on
the 5th Day. The Pustules are larger on extremities than in face.
In grown Persons a Salivation comes on, w. often brings
the Patient in Danger of Strangulation. About 11th Day
it frequently stops and is succeeded by Hoarseness, difficulty of Swallowing
Thirst, Heat, Stupor; if it does not return, the Pt. dies.

so as to corrode the parts.

Those that begin w. Symptoms of low nervous fever never fill and contain only a watery ichor, w. acquires a great degree of acrimony. Pustules in malignant fever become black & bloody, and are by Friend called sanguineous. The Crystalline often come on w. out a preceding Nervous fever. When the matter in them is suddenly absorbed, it occasions a Difficulty of breathing and Peripneumony. The Vesicles never fill and are unfavorable. A Number in the throat often kill the Patient, when they are otherwise favourable. Often a second eruption and even a third comes out, which go through regularly. Mullen, Deimerbroeck & particularly Perkin observe that Measles & Small pox are cojoined. Harris mentions also that in Queen Mary's Small pox were attended w. Measles. They sometimes come out w. out fever, but then Delirium & Dyspnoea and prove soon fatal.

3. May. At the height. The Night before, the fever generally rises to a great height, and continues for two or three Days; this is in proportion to the Number of Small pox; the Danger to be estimated from the quantity & size. In this fever the patient is generally carried off, and often so quick as to kill on ye. 11 or 12. Day. The milder ye. Disease the sooner the Danger is over. In the crystalline and those that do not come to a suppuration often

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[illegible] skin consi
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on the Latter acc
too common. The
part of Body. C
Most Women have
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most frequently g
if come on after b

Good effects: Carry
the Eyes & Ears. Pr
Rickets, testicularly
Measles frequently
leave a weakly Const
Bad effects: When
weakly. Consumption
Most common Scurvy

~~on the~~ continue to ye 14th day winingly would begin and are then carried off. The Abscesses are generally owing more to the Constitution of ye Patient than for Want of purging, as appears by this and also more on the inoculated. When the Patient has complained much of Pain of ye Head and Delirium, he is frequently carried off in the Night by an Apoplexy. Hoffman observes that would precedes bad Symptoms

Some Symptoms are anomalous and often Consequence of hot Regimen & Exposure to Cold, but for one that dies on the latter account, a hundred die for being kept too warm. The Petechia, bloody Ex & Hæmorhages from diffl part of ye Body. Suppuration of Ex, more particularly at ye State. Most Women have Menses during ye Smallpox about any Inconvenience. Worms. Delirium is not confined to any Stage, most frequently goes off on Eruption. Unfavourable when it comes on after Eruption. They generally

Good effects: Carry off glandular Swellings; Defluxions on the Eyes & Ears. Tinea Capitis. Pains & Weakness of Joints; Rickets particularly. Sometimes Phthisis; Obstructions of Menses frequently. In general when they are mild, they leave a weakly Constitution more vigorous than before

Bad effects: When bad kind leave a vigorous Constitution weakly. Consumptions from Inflammation of ye Lungs; Asthma, Mess common Sores & tenderness of ye Eyes

appeared in Measles Small Pox. Rhages first who describes them, but says they were described by Aaron, contemp. of Mahomet. Preceded by Rigor. Alternate heats & Cold, fever, sickness, loss of appetite, white moist tongue, short Cough; heaviness of head & Eyes, Sleepiness, Coryza, &c. is the most pathognomic sign, &c. of Cough; but of Eyes are especially affected. Sneezing, Eyes frequently swell; Sore Throat. Vomiting often precedes Eruption; but generally Diarrhea. Eruption is immediately preceded by restlessness, fearfulness, itching of the Skin, peevishness in Children; remarkable Sensibility. Bleeding at the Nose. Generally come on on of 4th Day. In hysteric Women faintings, and oppression at Precordia while these Symptoms continue do not come out they appear first in the face like flea bites but soon coalesce in large Blotches. Sometimes the first come out on Breast and ~~head~~ Back. In the face the rise above the Skin, but this is only apparent ~~to the touch~~, &c is not the Case on the other parts of of Body. Symptoms do not remit, Cough especially, the vomiting however generally goes off. About 6 Day go off from the face, about of 8th they are gone off fm the face and on the 9th from the whole Body. The Cough generally

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continues, as does the Diarrhoea, w.h is often dangerous. Hot Regimen brings on Petechia and turns Measles livid. Hemorrhages frequent and relieve. Heat and Anxiety greater than in the Small pox. Children die of Peripneumony on 9th Day. The Cough has a particular Sound not to be described. Sometimes Cholic pains instead of Cough. If properly managed not dangerous, but Consequences ~~frequent~~ more dangerous than in the Small pox. They are chiefly Diarrhoea, slow hectic fever and Phthisis pulmonalis; often Tubercules that are foundations of future Vomica. Remarkable Lassitude & fixed Pains before Eruption unfavourable as are Pains of Head & Eyes. Profuse sweats that happen chiefly in Adults unfavourable. Bilious Vomitings often comes on after Eruption & relieves symptoms very much. Fever seldom goes off about gentle Sweats, gentle Diarrhoea or copious Urine w.h much Sed.t —

Cause. Contagious Disease of a peculiar Semination, and their Progress is often easy traced. Measles often communicated to Children in Utero. They appeared at the same time, same Country, propagated by Contagion, seize but once and freq.t by habit of same time for eruption. Show analogy between Small pox and Measles. But eruption does not carry off the Symptoms. Often influenced by contagious Constitution of

of y. Air; and if this has tendency to the Lungs they prove very fatal. They seem to have a particular tendency to mucous Glands of the Body ——
Internal Viscera are covered to them.

Indications of Cure. To assist Natures efforts in the Eruption and to moderate if too violent. 2. To moderate Symptoms specially Peripneumony. The first is answered by cooling Diet, Cathartics, Bleeding, Cordials & Blister. The second is answered by Bleeding, Pectorals, ~~Cor~~ Blisters & Opiates.

The Bleeding is much more necessary in Adults than Children. It allays Anxiety & Restlessness; prevents Hæmorrhages and Peripneumony, and often promotes y. eruption. But it is often necessary at any time of y. Disease when Cough, Dyspnœa &c are violent. Hood first introduced this practice. But it has often been abused; for no Bleeding will entirely remove the Cough attendant on this Disease. In the decline of the Disease when a hard Cough continues, Bleeding is very necessary. The Diarrhœa is often cured by bleeding alone. — Vomits are often necessary in y. beginning especially in Children, to evacuate the Saliva & Mucus —
A gentle Cathartic may be proper in y. beginning to cleanse y. primæ Viæ; but after measles are gone off it is necessary to give them. Blisters are very necessary when y. Rheum is cured. They sometimes bring down y. Pulse from 140 to 100. When y. Pulse is high in y. Peripneumony Bleeding, when

Pulse is low, Blisters. To promote Expectoration they are also very useful.—

Regimen. The same as in Small pox. Acids however do not answer so well, and I have often found them increase & exasperate ye Cough, co. the doses in all Coughs. Hot Regimen productive of ye same Mischief as in Small Pox, often brings on Peripneumony & Phrenitis. But when it attacks co. Symptoms of low nervous Fever, I prefer Wine to all others. The Volatile Alkali may be of use when Stomach is filled co. Mucus. Fomentations and Pediluvia, also Friction co. flannel Cloth promote Eruption, and brings them out when they retrograde. Hot Regimen also brings on profuse Sweats. The Spt. Mindereri or Saline Mixtures ~~that may be~~ are only Meds that may be given to ~~further~~ the Eruption. Taking up Steams of warm Water mitigates ye Cough by taking of the disagreeable Sensations.—

Opiates are very necessary to moderate ye Cough; but yet they ought not to be given unless they are required; however I never knew them attended co. bad Consequences. When there is constant Irritation & restlessness, opiates remove it very effectually, and thus promotes ye Eruption. In low Cases they are ye most effectual Cordials. I never found them to diminish Expectoration; but it thickens the thin Mucus & takes of ye Spasm from ye Lungs.—

Particular Symptoms.

Cough. Syrups have rather a bad effect in Coughs; they foul the Stomach. The same holds good of expressed oils; but yet

they are a Medicine &c. Syrups are not. Mucilages answer all ye purposes of oils, but ye disagreableness of taking them. If ye Stomach can bear it, Oils in large quantity are very good. The best Medicine to evacuate thick Mucus are Squills; but in a tickling Cough, they hurt. The Oxymel is ye best preparation. The Ammoniac that is added makes ye Medicine often very disagreable — Bleeding is particularly necessary. After the Disease is gone off and the cough remains &c difficulty of breathing, it must be considered as a beginning Phthisis pulmonalis; In this Case gentle bleeding, Vomits, Country Air, Riding, Asses Milk, Milk & Vegetable Diet are to be applied — The Diarrhoea is most effectually moderated by gentle Purges; and when it succeeds ye Disease gentle a Bleeding will often take it off after all other Remedies have fail. But a gentle Diarrhoea in the Disease ought not to be suddenly stopped. — Hysteric Women and Women when ye Menses were to come on often have a Sense of Stricture in the Throat; in this Case Bleeding and relaxing Meds must be given. But what encreases Stricture is very hurtful. — The Itching is most effectually removed by warm fomentation. Dryness and Shuffling of ye Nose, however inconsiderable it may appear, is very troublesome; the Steams of warm Water and oily applications relax the part applied to, and perhaps all the parts round the Nose. —

Sydenham & Mead are ye best Writers for the Pertussis

Scarlet fever

This and Miliary fever are of the Purpura rubra & purpura alba are often treated together. But I shall distinguish them, for Scarlet fever is often epidemic —

They are modern Diseases, but the Scarlet fever is described by Prosper Malacis under Rosalia.

Begins w. Rigor, alternate Heats & Colds, and fever does not run high. No Coryza or Deflexion on Eyes. Eruption happens on 4th Days. Spots much broader and less uniform than in Measles. At first they come out in distinct Blotches, but y. Interstices become red & inflamed, and there is even a total Suffusion. They do not rise above the Skin. Eruption is preceded by Headach, Vertigo, oppressed Breathing, fearfulness Lowness, Anxiety; feeble Pulse; Vomiting and rarely Purging. The lowness and feebleness of y. Pulse is remarkable in this Disease. It is an unfortunate Mistake to bleed the Patient for y. Anxiety, for it is generally nervous, and not inflammatory. It remains 3 or 4 days; then y. Cuticle breaks and goes off entirely. It is attended w. more or less of an Angina, w. is often malignant. People seldom have it more than once in their life. This has been observed in Edbrgh. There are often Aphthæ in this Disease, and this seems to be y. occasion of Disposition to vomit. The Aphthæ often render the Mouth excessively tender. Symptoms do not go off on Eruption, and usual sensible Crises except copious Sed. in Urine. It is mild unless when it attacks Children

that are teething, or when it accompanies Angina maligna. It is an epidemic Disease, and generally attacks Children. In Scotland it is not confined to any Season. It has a regular Progress as ye Small Pox Measles & Erysipelas. There is a great Analogy between it and Measles. It attacks Girls for ye when Menses are expected.

Cure. When it attacks to Angina, Bleeding is necessary; otherwise it had better been let alone. Vomits are necessary in ye beginning, to cleanse Primæ Viæ especially in Children; but they not to be insisted on, for the Nausea is often owing to topical affection. Cathartics are not necessary until Disease is gone off, except it be to cleanse pr. Viæ. Cool Regimen is here necessary as in ye former. Opiates are necessary to take off ye restlessness and anxiety, & often keep up ye fever. Sydenham recommends opiates. They also raise ye Pulse and making it more firm. Blisters are serviceable in low Cases; but I am not fond only in Decline; and warm Pediluvia & fomentation will answer ye purpose much better, during ye inflamatory State, and for carrying off ye restlessness. Wine is the Cordial that Children will take, and answers very well in ye feebleness of ye Pulse. It also takes off ye Irritation at ye Stomach. The saline mixture would be also very proper, if Children could be got to take it. The Soreness of ye Gullet prevents their own taking food; Women's Milk is best adapted to them. The present Scarlet fever goes off by sleeping

Miliary fever

Preceded by Heat & Cold; quick irregular Pulse; Restlessness, Headach, disturbed Sleep and frightful Dreams; Pale ☹; sometimes Delirium, sometimes Coma. The pathognomic Signs are Languor and fearfulness. Stricture and oppression of ye Lungs. Fainting in erect Position. Freq. sighing; short dry Cough. Sometimes Sickness, Gripes, Flatus; Pains in Head, Limbs or Back. The Purpura alba is often preceded by stiffness of fingers, and pricking over whole Body, especially in Lying in Women. Pustules in ye idiopathic come out on 4 and 5th days; if they come out too soon, unfavourable. Convulsions preceding Eruption, not unfavourable; the Child may be cut off by ye Convulsion.

Species.

Purpura rubra
— alba.

It has sometimes the appearance of a Persons being stung by Nettles. Pustules rise above the Skin, and those that come out first fill w. a clear Lymph, by degrees turning yellow. In the Purpura going on suddenly, come on cold Sweats, great internal Heats, quick feeble pulse, Anxiety, Subsultus Tendinum, Convulsions, fearfulness. The P. alba & rubra sometimes come out in ye same Person. The Arms and face swell; There is a peculiar Smell attends them, a kind of sourish and fetid, not easily described.

The Pustules resemble a Millet Seed, but sometimes they are very large. It is sometimes attended w.th Salivation; violent Pains and sometimes Swellings of y.e Limbs, w.ch is not critical. A Sediment in y.e Urine is of no Danger of Relapse. Stupiness in y.e end very favourable. The red Purpura changes sometim.s in y.e P. alba, this is for the worse, the latter is always w.th fever, the former not. They scale off sometimes like y.e Small pox. In the purpura alba y.e Clearer y.e Lymph y.e worse, in the nigra the paler y.e Lymph the worse.

Cause. It is a moderate Disease, and y.e Cause entirely unknown. The first Author that describes them is Franciscus Vallesius in 1550. Riverius mentions them, but very slightly and rather as of no Consequence. Ballonius not Sennertus do not mention it. In 1652 it became epidemic at Leipsick and proved very mortal, from whence it spread by degrees. It is mentioned by Sydenham only as a Symptom. Ramazzini and Forti take no Notice of it. Sir David Hamilton is the first British Writer that describes it well. Sir Robert Sibbald takes Notice of it in his Scotia illustrata. De Haehn considers it entirely as Symptomatic, but he writes very passionately. Dr. Collin contradicts De Haehn and says they are a primary Disease. It is a certain fact that 4 times out of 10 it is a Symptomatic Disease. It has a considerable affinity w.th Apthae, and seems to go through the whole Intestinal Tube.

never saw Miliary eruptions critical in the Nervous fever. De Haehn confounds the Petechia and Miliary fever. The weakly, of a relaxed System, People that have lived luxuriously, sensible Nerves, acrimonious Juices are particularly liable to the Purpura alba; Passions of y. Mind especially Grief; Loss of Blood also induce them. It is more common amongst Women of better Fashion. It happens also in close damp moist Weather. The Purpura rubra is epidemic, and may by Inoculation be communicated. Fordyce says he was twice affected w. it himself. It is frequently attended w. dissolved State of y. Blood, especially if it comes on in Consequence of hot Regimen & profuse Sweats.

Cure. In the Purpura rubra; Nature must take her course, and we must only moderate Symptoms. Bleeding is sometimes very necessary in beginning, specially if Disease attacks w. Topical Inflammation; but after the Eruption it has been found to have fatal Consequences. Cathartics are hurtful unless in beginning to cleanse prima Via; for they sometimes, and even a Glyster will sink y. Patient remarkably. When the Head is affected they may be allowed; but in anxiety the Consequences are very bad.

Cordials are only necessary in Lowness.

Opiates are frequently necessary, for y. same purposes as in Scarlet fever.

In severe Colic Pains and Tenesmus; warm fomentations and Opiates are most effectual.

Blisters in the P. rubra to support y. P. a Succession of small Blisters are preferable to many being put on at a Time. To liberal a use of Blisters does more harm than a hot Regimen, and very especially fashionable part of De Haans practice.

In a diseased state of y. Blood, the Bark is very necessary, especially where there is a remittance, and when the Eruption goes and comes alternately. Children will only take it in form of Glysters. It is also equally when they are recovering

Aphthous fever

Uncertain whether known to y. Ancients; they describe them as round superficial Pustles in the Mouth. Ours are quite different; they appear Pustules, forming a white Crust and when this falls off, leaves no Soreness —

It is preceded by y. same symptoms as Miliary fever — It attends fevers; but here it is very common to Infants of 8 & 10 days old, and is called Gum; When the miliary fever comes on them; they are seldom affected in them.

It comes on Autumnal fevers, and Dysentery unseasonably stopped. In Zealand in Holland it is endemic, and also sometimes to Children in Scotland.

They appear at first in a little white Spot on y. tip of y. Tongue, w. gradually spreads over y. whole Mouth

and Lips; when they cover also the Gullet, they are dangerous. In general they continue for 3 or 4 days; sometimes fall off in 42 hours at other times last 6 Days. They are preceded by remarkable Languor, and the Pulse imperceptible; the Child is pale and a Blueness under ye Eyes & Lips in Children of 8 & 10 days old, presage them. The breathing & P. so imperceptible as to think them dead, and P. can only be felt in Groin. They have often naturally successive fleces, &c. is presaged by Dryness of Skin, Anxiety & Sinking. It is however favourable that they come off sooner, tho they be come on again. They go through ye whole Intestinal Tube, and sometimes prevents them from sucking; and thus wastes them excessively, because even the food taken in, cannot throw nourishing; but they soon recover again, and it seems to be a critical Evacuation. But in adults it produces a putrid Diathesis. In consequence of fever they excoriate so as to occasion bloody Dysentery. A Hiccup often remains for 4 or 5 Weeks. The Matter is sometimes so acrid as to eat to ye Palate Bone. When primæ Viæ are not previously cleaned in fever these often come on. A Hiccup preceding eruption

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unfavourable, as they proceed then upwards. In old people fatal. If When they & come out brown, fatal, their natural Colour is that of Lard at first. Sydenham one of the best Writers on this subject allows there to be critical, tho an Enemy to critical Days. I have always seen them critical, tho attended w. bad Symptoms Events on account of difficulty of swallowing. Pain in the Stomach shows they proceed upwards. It seems peculiar to Cold Countrys and in cool warm Seasons. Analogy w. miliary eruption

It happens where critical miliary eruptions are uncommon Symptoms, and fetid Smell y. same. Critical in fevers. Both symptomatic from hot Regimen, and premature stopping Dysentery & Diarrhoea. Lucifer Fleeces of both. The same bad Consequences from Retrogression of both. A plentiful miliary eruption prevents eruption of these. No particular Seat seems to be in mucous Glands of Mouth & fauces; and y. Croup seems owing to this Mucus indurated.

Indications. 1st promote Eruption on y. Mouth. 2. To relieve Symptoms. 3d. To carry off remains — Drink ought to be warm & diluent, for cold gives them pain and repulse them. Breathing Steam

of warm Water relieves them & dryness of y. Mouth. Emollient Gargarisms & Linctus's. Nothing astringent nor detergent. A cruel Custom to wash the Mouth to red Wine and Sugar, for it gives the Child excruciating pain and a new flux succeeds in a few hours. When the Disease is going off a little Castile Soap to Womans Milk is y. softest detergent, for it also keeps y. Belly open, w. is indicated here. Honey will also answer y. same purpose. A little Cream w. Yolk of an Egg and a little Syrup of Poppies is y. softest emollient. When the Patient cannot swallow, nourishing Glysters, these also dilute; frequ. Pediluvia & fomentations are also of service for y. same Purpose. Gentle Cathartics after y. Acme of Disease; but by no means in beginning. Vomits only proper in y. end to prevent Suffocation. Van Swieten advises Saliva in a copious Salivation, but I do not think it can nourish, nor no other secreted Liquor. In y. end a little Wine is a good Cordial; when a Child cannot swallow and is very low a small Blister may be applied. In Adults whenever Aphtha come out brownish Bark in large Quantities; it also makes Crust separate easier.

Authors. Van Swieten, Ikelsler

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Erysipelas

Ignis facer, St. Anthony's fever, Rose.

Somets. so slight as to be without fever.

It happens most freq.ly in face & Legs. The Skin is tense and red of rosy appearance, white to the touch. Burning uneasy kind of Heat, not pungent or pulsating, w.h prevents Sleep. Increases for 2 or 3 Days, continues at the Height for a Day or two, and scales off.

The fever begins w.h common inflammatory Symptoms, but no pathognomic Symptom. The Rigor often happens a Day or two before the Eruption and w.h out heat. As the Eruption comes on, febrile Symptoms abate, and Sickness go off. When it attacks face, they febrile Symptoms continue more violent than when it attacks Leg, there is also Headach, and face swells remarkably. It shifts places. In the old dangerous when attacks y.e head. When it attacks the Neck, commonly attended w.h Angina. In y.e face there are often watery Pustules, ending in a branny Scale. Continues sometimes for 8 or 10 Days. Sweats the common Crisis; sometimes only Sed.t Urine. Skin dry and parched, and Dryness of the Mouth

to which Thirst is not proportioned. When it recedes, the symptoms are ye same as in Measles. Often disappears in Lego, upon which Delirium and Wildness of ye Eyes comes on, and generally proves fatal. Sometimes seizes the Lungs and then Heat and Anxiety inexpressible. It differs from Phlegmon in not being circumscribed and being superficial; it only affects the Skin; Phlegmon goes deeper and affects Membrane adipose and Intestines of Murder. When the Skin is livid, fatal. Natural Termination of Erysipelas is Resolution & Gangrene; the last happens in Old People only. Does not suppurate unless combined w. Phlegmon and Ulcers are ill to heal. Emollient fomentations and Poultices induce ye Phlegmon & Suppuration; and this is not seldom, for the Rose is mistaken sometimes for Phlegmon. Whatever encreases or diminishes ye fever too much expels them. This Disorder is often periodical. The Blood has ye buffy Coat. Sometimes carried off by Sweating, sometimes by Bleeding at Nose. Sometimes by Metastasis to the Scrotum. Old People generally die of it at last.

Carbo. Frequently epidemical and contagious, especially when accompanied by putrid fever. It is peculiar

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to some Constitutions, and generally attacks one side of the head, by which the Eye of the Side is greatly weakened. Women are rather more subject to it than Men. It is often produced by Passions of the Mind. vid: Fallopius. People that have their Constitutions much broke in warm Climates, are liable to it. When symptomatic in Anasarca, Dropsy, Jaundice, mortal symptom.

External Causes. Sudden Changes of Weather, Evacuations, all Rubefacientia produce a temporary Erysipelas, and Bites of Animals. Sauvages has an Instance of its being produced by eating the Liver of the Fish Calculus marinus.

There is reason to think it affects also the internal parts, especially if there be internal Inflammation in Consequence of Erysipelas repulsum. The Zona (Shingles) are also referred to this Disease as are many other Eruptions, &c. It Seat is in the Skin and seems to affect cellular Membrane.

On appearance of Eruption fever goes off, co. shows it to be critical. Its great Resemblance is to the Gout for it is hereditary, it ulcerates many Disorders; It is attended co. some bad Symptoms as the Gout, if repelled, and the Method of Cure is analogous. It is attended co. extreme Mobility, as the Gout is.

Cure. General Indications depend on View we take of it. For if we consider it as the Gout, we must ~~con~~ encourage it, especially if it seizes Persons subject to Asthmas &c. But when it attacks young People in the face it ~~may~~ ought to be immediately removed.

1. then we ought to encourage it if critical.
2. To moderate Symptoms.
3. To promote Resolution of Swelling.
4. To attend particularly to Consequences, whether it terminates in Gangrene or Suppuration.
5. To attend to the fever, &c. it is accompanied.

Bleeding where Disease attacks ye head is very necessary and in People that are young and strong and febrile Symptoms run high. But where it is critical, where there is a putrid Diathesis, and in old People is attended w. bad effects. As near ye part affected as possible view is most. Scarifying has also been used.

Regimen antiphlogistic. But in old People and nervous affections a cordial Regimen is proper.

Pediluvia to make Revulsion and promote Diaphoresis. Milk Vegetable Diet and mineral Waters, &c. Exercise and placid Mind prevent it; also anticorbutic Juices.

Purging the same may be said of this as of bleeding. Fuller Disorder is going off.

Diaphoretics.

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Diaphoretics. The only safe ones are y. neutral Salts. Absorbents, are useless and improper. Nitre when Stomach can bear it may be proper and a good Medicine.

External applications are hurtful or useless. Keeping the place warm by soft flannel, Wool or Skin, is best. By emollients we often induce a troublesome Phlegmone. If y. Pain is severe the Steams of Water may be applied. Dry Powders act as Absorbents, to imbibe y. acrid appearations. Whitelead is a dreadful application; and the whole are rather hurtful. Oily applications prevent Discussion of Tumor. Lydenkams application is y. holest & most dangerous; and of this Hoffman has some Instances. The best Cooler is Cabbage Leaves; also for Blisters. Pustules ought not to be opened, for by access of the Air they become worse; but when Gangreene threaten they ought to be opened. When Disease attacks head Blisters to y. Legs and Pediluvia often relieve it. When Gangreene threatens Bleeding may be necessary, but in old People, Bark. Bark also prevents its periodic return. Bark also promotes a laudable Suppuration. When it recedes suddenly & attacks Head; bleeding & purging, Pediluvia Sinapisms and Blisters to the feet. Old People, Cordials.

Plague

Begins w. Coldness, succeeded by Stupor and Heaviness of y. head; Sensation of Drunkenness. P. frequent but feeble. Great internal heat & Thirst, Tongue white, Speech indistinct, Eyes inflamed and rolling, Face flushed, sometimes livid; Cardalgia, Breathing oppressed, Nausea w. bilious Vomitings; bilious Stools, Constant Delirium, & sometimes naturally barbid, white, in lieu of y. Disease black & bloody; Hemorrhages in diff. parts of y. Body are frequent and never good. Sweats generally felid, seldom critical except in y. Levant. Great Prostration of Strength & Spirits. Constant trembling of y. Hands, w. runs into Subsultus Tendinum & Convulsions. Breathing felid. Petechiæ a universal Symptom. Duration uncertain, sometimes goes on to y. 14th Day, but as oft die on y. 2 & 3d day. When it first comes in a Country it kills more suddenly than after it has raged sometimes. The true Crises are Buboes Carbuncles & Anthraces. They frequently suppurate, but sometimes become gangrenous & seldom scirrhous — The Buboes generally appear on y. 3 & 6th Day, and the sooner the better. The Carbuncles appear indifferently on all parts of the Body; tho they mortify yet that Gangrene seldom kills. They are preceded by a

great Itching in the Parts. On the Carbuncles & Buboes receding, Petechiæ generally come out & Patient soon dies. After Death the Body putrifies fast. Petechiæ often come out after Death, and frequently render ye Ligature in the Arm where the Patient has been bloodied. The Buboes sometimes come out without fever, sometimes to a very slight fever, and are more favourable. On Recess of Buboes the Patients are sometimes saved by discharge of purulent Urine. When it does not cut off in the first Day or two, the Plague is of the remittent kind, and the Paroxysms are worst in the Evening. In Levant it is often carried off by Sweat on the third Day, sometimes on ye 5th, but the Plague never goes off without Eruptions, these therefore seem to be ye proper Crises. Patients generally have but one Bubo. It is seldom carried off by Urine or Stool, and a Diarrhœa is generally unfavourable. Hæmorrhages on the 2d day are sometimes favourable, and succeeded by the copious Sweat on the 3d day; but Hæmorrhages after that time, bad. Pustules sometimes come out instead of Buboes & suppurate.

Causes. It is contagious, but the Semicium is of a particular kind. The fever is generally higher in the beginning than in the putrid, and Sydenham thinks

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with Medicines
Home

it entirely an inflammatory fever; and four pounds of Blood have been taken away at a time, to out sinking the Patient. This Disease seems to be the Product of Africa, and generally imported from thence. The Plague at Aleppo and Constantinople invades People oftener than once; but they do not take Notice whether it had been attended w. Buboes and gone off. People that recovered from the Plague in Europe, had their Constitutions mended. In Europe and Constantinople Winter checks the Disease; but Russel says ~~it~~ Aleppo it is mildest in the hottest season of ye Year. People of resolute spirit, Sobriety, Cleanliness, Their Habit of the Body, Gouty, phthisical, ulcers and Issues in the Body render Disease easier. But timid, luxurious, poor and dirty people have it worse. The same Appearances are found on Dissection in this Disease as in the putrid malignant. The Plague & all putrid Diseases are less frequent in Europe now than in former Centuries. But the preventing the Contagion from spreading ~~that~~ renders it less frequent now than formerly.

Cure. Sanctorius observes that the People who had got most Medicines died oftenest. Lieutaud observes the same

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The Cure turns upon two Points: Whether to be left to Nature, or to take it out of Nature's Hands. Sydenham followed both Methods successively and successfully. The last he did it in the very beginning and bled very freely, but not after any appearance of Buboes. Bo-tallus used the same Method. The Dejection of Spirits should however be removed if possible before he is bled. Rufus bled in the beginning, but did not repeat it. Sydenham observes many People to have been killed by hot Regimen, after y. Buboes came out. Sydenham after bleeding sweated them very violently, and he says he never lost a Patient by it. He says that towards the latter end of y. Sweat it puts on a bad appearance & then relieves the Patient greatly. Rufus says that Diaphoretics given on the first Day encreased bad Symptoms, if they did not bring out the Sweat. He followed Sydenham's Method partly, w.th good Success; but y. Disease always terminates w.th a Sweat in the Levant. Hoffman's Method of Cure seems to me absurd. Sydenham the Day after the Sweat gave his purging Draught; but Purges are generally condemned by all Physicians. Rufus observes that after critical Sweat a cooling

Laxative promoted Bubaes. Vomits are commended by all Physicians in the beginning, and often carries off the Disease at once. Incessant Vomitings are stopped by saline Draughts & L. L. — The peruvian Bark seems to promise best in this Disease, but it has never been practised. Pufed & Mackenzie both endeavoured to give it, but they could not succeed; tho it promises best in Putrescency. It is also proper on account of the Remissions. Nitre disagrees w. Stomach and bring on Diarrhoea, w. is bad. Blisters only in Coma; and on the Pension of Bubae, a Blister below the part has been thought of Service. Bubaes generally take their Course, Diachylon cum Gum. has been often applied. When they gangrene, they must be treated as Gangrene. Acids have been commended by all Authors, but they generally mixed them w. healing Remedies, so that their modus operandi is difficultly explained.

Modes of Prevention. 1. By cutting of Communication. In the Levant all Foreigners shut themselves up in their Houses, sprinkle their Meat & Letters w. Vinegar, and plunge those in ∇ that can bear it. Physicians never visit in Morning, live temperate, take a

cheerful Glass; free use of Acids, not to swallow Saliva, wash Mouth & face w. ℞ Vinegar; not to breath while feeling Patients Pulse, and breath through a Handkerchief moistened w. Vinegar. Change Cloaths immediately after Visitation. They also now take Bark and Elixir Vitriol. Smoaking Tobacco; but above all using much Exercise to keep up a very free Perspiration.

Topical Inflammatory fevers.

Sauvages them in Membraneeca & Canchymata. But it is useless w. respect to Practice and often impossible to distinguish the one from ye other; and always they are generally complicated together. I shall therefore pay no regard to this Distinction.

Phrenitis.

A constant Delirium w acute fever. This is distinguished into idiopathic & sympathic. The former is a topical affection of ye Brain, I shall treat here. It is known by Delirium, Furor, Mania, Deciquintia, and these are much confounded by Hippocrates & others. A Delirium is temporary; Mania w out fever. for

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a Delirium there is frequently a Disorder of the Imagination, but his Judgment or Reason being impaired. But sometimes both are entirely lost. Delirium may also be occasioned by too strong or too weak Impressions. Persons violently excited by trifling Causes, is also a Delirium. Delirium is often preceded by Want of attentive Faculty. The Causes have been little enquired into, tho the same Causes should always produce ye. same effect, but the particular Connection of Judgment &c. and the particular parts of Brain, have not yet been sufficiently enquired into. Symptoms preceding Phrenitis.
Intense pain of Head; Inflamation of the Eyes; flushings of ye. face, Want or disturb Sleep; Skin parched, Costiveness, Retention of Urine and sudden change from high to pale colour. Small Droppings of Blood from the Nose. It is often a primary Disease, sometimes the Consequence of another, & a constant Delirium has great affinity to this, and must be treated in the same Manner ceteris paribus. — It is more common in warm Climates, and I never saw but two in this Country. Symptoms are the

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same as in high inflammatory fever w. universal Disorder of mental faculties, Want of Sleep, quick hard Pulse, deep Breathing fetched at long Interval, Eyes inflamed & prominent w. Wildness & fierceness, face flushed, but sometimes pale and that a bad Symptom. Patients generally run on the Thoughts that they were engaged in before it came on. Lucian mentions an Instance of this kind, w. regard to a Play of Archelaus. Silent Delirium often become quickly outrageous, Pulse is generally soft ~~and~~ here. It is an Observation that when Substance of Brain is affected P. is soft, but Meninges, hard. This is said to hold good in all membraneous Inflamm. Great acuteness of Sense, especially Hearing, strong throbbing of Carotids and often Temporals, precede it. From y. enumerated Symptoms it appears to be a Determination of Blood to the head. Patient is insensible, and therefore feels no thirst, and often perishes on this Account, as he cannot be forced to drink.

Duration short: 4 or 5 Days, and if continues longer ends in Lethargy & often in Mania, this is often

the Case in lying in Women. When fatal is generally ends in Lethargy & Convulsions; and if epit is favourable, Vertigo and Weakness of the Eyes. If ends often in Suppuration & Gangrene.—
Nature carries it off by copious warm Sweat, and copious bleeding at the Nose, wh. ought to be promoted, by warm fomentations. Pills & Menses.
I doubt that it has been carried off by Urine wh. great Sed. Sometimes carried off by Diarrhoea & Mucus Stools, frequently to the Lungs, and Pains seizing limbs—
Unfavourable Signs: Dreg ciuous Vomits, not arising fm. Sordes in ye. Stomach. Constant trembling, Subsultus, Obstinate Costiveness, Suppression of Urine; Spitting on the attendants; Grinding of Teeth, and Patients taking no Drink. If it succeeds Peripneumony, Iliac Passion, Angina, it proves generally mortal.

Antecedent & procatartic Causes.

Inflammatory Diathesis; peculiar to Prime of Life, from Age of 16 to 50. Great Sensibility of Nervous System. Insolation after hard drinking, the latter often occasions it, specially if succeeded by violent Exercise and Passion

Endemic in Egypt, vid: Alpheimes. Improper Treatment of Erysipelas; whatever repells the Disease occasions Phrenitis. It happens frequently in military Hospitals on being carried in Waggons and exposed to various Injuries.

Proximate Cause. Topical inflammation of Meninges of y. Brain; also Inflammation of cortical Substance, for it has often been found red. Sometimes nothing preternatural is found in y. head, vid: Bonetus. Prengle generally found Abscesses in those y. died of nervous fever, and none in Phrenitis. Delirium is of symptomatical & owing entirely to the Stomach, w. being evacuated Delirium goes off. Sometimes proximate Cause is in the Mind, w. afterwards affects the Brain: eg. Violent Passions of y. Mind.

Indications of Cure.

1. General Treatment of inflammatory fever. 2d. Topical affection of y. Brain; for this Derivation must be had; but a particular regard must also be had to the Mind, w. common Sense must indicate.

Large Bleeding is of great Consequence in y. beginning and from large orifice. In Strance they first open a Vein in the foot, but when repeated, as near y. part affected as possible. Jugular Vein or temporal Arteries. Leeches & scarifying must be applied after Plethora is taken off

for it can not be trusted while y. subsist. The Egyptians scarify the internal ~~use~~ nose, wh. is pointed out by y. the critical Bleedings y. frequently happen; and these ought to be particularly encouraged by warm fomentations.

Emetics are proper when Disease arises from fulness in prima via, but Bleeding must be premised. In progress of Disease James's Powders are very proper. Quantity of Blood to be determined by Pulse.

Cathartics are very proper, and a gentle Diarrhoea often carries off Disease. Glysters evacuate, make Revulsion, and prove antiseptic medicines.

Diet cooling & acidulating bold ∇ is not attended with Danger, unless taken in too large Draughts. The Head to be kept as high as possible, and let him be out of Bed if he chuses & can bear it. The Eyes being very sensible to Light, he should be kept in dark Room, and also prevents the too many Objects from making Impressions on him; but this ought not to be carried too far, but Darkness removed when Patient desires. — The Patients should be much attended to, as they generally lie insensible, and pass involuntary Stools & Ut. The Bed ought to be made once a Day. He ought to be put in Mind of Drinking and his Mouth frequently cleansed.

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Frequent Pediluvia are of great service. In beginning cold Water to the Head or Vinegar & Water are proper & have y. Head shaved. After Disease is come on cold Applications are not so proper and often turn it into Lethargy. And as in this case the Skin is very dry the Head & Neck should be warmed w. lukewarm Water. New killed Animals are not attended w. peculiar Advantages. Blisters are very bad in the beginning, and in all inflammatory fevers, Pulse ought first to be brought down. I always begin w. blistering Extremities, and at last proceed to the head. Sudden Immersion in cold Water I imagine acts rather on y. Mind. Opiates in beginning are hurtful; but when it has run out long & is attended w. constant Watchfulness they may safely be given.

The Patients Mind ought to be quieted & soothed, and if it runs on a particular Subject a diff.t Impression should be made, and it often brings them to Reason at once. Thus fire has frequently had this effect. Gentle Noise such as dropping of Water often sooth and procure Sleep. Things they are used to should be given them. But nothing is equal to Musick, especially those y. are used to. vid: Memoir of royal Acad: of Science & Van Swieten.

When Delirium is threatened: Emollient Cathartic Glysters; warm bathing of Extremities: shaving head, erect posture; Opy, crate & cold Water to ye head —

Ophthalmia

Sauvages has it under Dolores; but it is often attended w. fever and is an Inflammation, better in this place —

Attend. Symptoms: Acute, sometimes oppressive pain, in Eye, Heat, redness, Swelling, Impatience of Light, Diminution of Sight, feeling of ye Eye as if a Mote were in it, and frequently as if Flies were dancing before them, Sordes before ye Eyes. P. quick & hard when attended by fever. Sometimes attended w. considerable evacuation from Eyes: Serum often very acrid: sometimes Day & without Evacuation. Sometimes whole Ball is affected & then great pain, high fever and Delirium. Frequently occasioned by Exanth: capitis. Suppuration often comes on in this Case & whole Eye is destroyed. The Inflammation generally spreads from one Eye to the other. Opacity & Specks are often ye Consequence. Frequently periodic: sometimes monthly. vid: Hoffman. Sometimes Quotidian. & then Bark generally cures them —

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Causes. External Violence. Suppression of usual Evacuations, especially morning Sweats. Healing up of Ulcers & Issues, especially in Scrophula. Cold air. Woman catching Cold in feet during Menstruation. I have known it infectious, affecting all Persons of the same house, and even the same Eye. Wading; Exposure to Winds, dust, acrid metallic fumes, Measles. It is epidemic after cold moist Seasons; and in Egypt from loose Sand floating in the air. Soldiers are liable to it from Exposure to Sun & Dust. Sometimes it is owing to Causes little expected, as Hair growing on the Inside of y. Eyelids. Sometimes conjoined to Venereal Disease, and sometimes to Scrophula, and then very tedious.

Proximate Cause. Distension and Obstruction of Tunica albiginea. It terminates in Resolution, Suppuration and Obfuscation.

Cure. The general Habit of the Body to be respected; and the topical affection.

For Plethoric persons bleeding. Topical bleeding is preferable to any other. Egyptians scarify Veins in great angles of the Eye; and now attempted alpebral & even Ball of the Eye by Dr. Taylor. Leeches if applied ~~to~~ above

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the Eye bring on Fluxions to that part.

Cathartics when Disease proceeds from internal Cause.

Blisters are highly proper; especially if applied on ye Temples. Sometimes necessary they should be kept open.

Issues especially in Children of gross Habits.

Setons in ye same Cases.

Regimen antiphlogistic. But in chronic Ophthalmias it does sometimes not answer, and Wine was sometimes of use. Shun Light, especially of Fire. Transmitting Light of a Candle through oiled paper is least offensive. Covering them close makes them tender, and encreases Inflammation. The Eye should never be compressed.

Pediluvia are proper to make Revulsions. Shaving of ye Head often carries off obstinate Ophthalmias.

Mercury can only be applied in chronic Ophthalmias & never in inflammatory ones.

Errhina are sometimes serviceable.

Bark often cures periodic Ophthalmias, and those proceeding from scrophulous Cases. Sydenham allows Opiates to have answered, when other Remedies failed.

External applications in general do Mischief, and what irritates the one, irritates the other. All cooling applications frequently do harm, especially if Powders

are added. Warm fomentations of Milk & Water, & somet. Vesicants of V, but rarely & short as they relax parts. Cataplasm often compress of Eye. In chronic Ophthalmia proceeding from Laxity gently astringents may be used w. Success. Of these are Saccharum Saturni, Vitriol. album, Claret, Claret, Brandy & Water, Bark, Coagulum aluminosum, or what answers rather best, Cold Water. Sir Hans Sloanes Ointment often takes off Specks. Unguent. Tutiæ is also good. The Aquagia should be taken fresh, the Vipers Grass is y. best. —

Angina.

Generally attended w. fever, sometimes however it is not. — Vide Van Swieten de Synanche &c. Veterum —

A Difficulty of Deglutition & Respiration when y. Larynx is above the Lungs, I take under this Head.

The inflammatory Angina & gangrenous Angina being quite different, I shall reserve the latter to the last. —

Angina aquosa Boerh. is not attended w. fever, a scrophulous Angina & a spasmodic one. They are again divided into internal & external. Rossel particularly describes the Mumps. Another Division is according to y. part they occupy —

Symptoms when it affects Trachea alone: Great heat & pain w. acute fever: sharp shrill wheezing Voice; great

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P. freq.ly faultering & unequal. The nearer the Glottis
the Disease the worse: and if it continues long
induces Peripneumony.
When angina attacks Larynx: Great pain in Deglutition;
sharp creaking Voice: this is the most dangerous.
When Disease is in the Muscles that raise the Hyoides
Respiration easy, Deglutition difficult.
In Pharynx: Drink often returns by the Nose, and
Deglutition very difficult. Breathing free.
In Gullet: The same Symptoms as in y. former, and
Thirst greater than corresponds to the fever.
When Swelling about Epiglottis can swallow solids better
than Liquids; but Spittle is more difficultly swallowed
than either Solid or Liquid; as greater Extension of
Muscles is affected.
Tonsils, Uvula & Velum Palati least Dangerous. Symptoms
the same as when Pharynx affected, unless Tonsils are
greatly swelled, and then Breathing difficult. No bea-
thing to thro Nose. Constant Spitting; Pain & crackling
often Deafness of y. Ears; often Toothach. Bad
Symptom in Lues Venerea. Generally suppurates, and
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shuts it often up, & occasions incurable Deafness. When they all happen together, they occasion Repletion from the Brain, and prove fatal. Vide Van Sweiten.

The Angina aquosa arises from serous Defluxion on ye Fauces. It begins often w. Coryza & gradually affects the fauces and at length the Lungs. The Uvula is generally elongated and appears pellucid. Scarification often cures it at once.

Angina inflammatoria terminates in Resolution, Suppuration, Gangrene, or Scirrhus.

The Croup, so called from particular sound of breathing, w. is dangerous. Comes on sometimes w. out appearance of Danger. But after 24 hours P. quick & difficulty of Breathing w. often 160 & 170 stridulous Voice. The nearer the Glottis the worse. It attacks more in marshy Countrys & near ye Sea Coast. It is also said to be common in Carolina. Generally kills, Cullen in his Oeconomia Naturæ seems to take Notice of it. Home describes it accurately. The Membrane seems to arise from hardened Mucus. Duration generally 3, 4 or 5 Days. May be divided into kinds. 1. Truly inflammatory. 2. Gangrenous. 3. Spasmodic 4. Chronic.

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There are also Angina arising from paralytic affections, affecting organs of Deglutition. Here we may perhaps also refer the Angina coming on at end of Fevers and chronic Diseases, and generally a mortal Symptom; but it is however generally attended w. small fever.

Vanderwiel mentions a Case where the food was crammed down a Patients mouth for a whole twelve Month. Willis of 16 Years.

Hysteric Globes & Catarrhus convulsivus, are of convulsive kind.

Hippocrates describes in his 2d. book of Epidemics an Angina arising from Luxation of Vertebra. Galen also mentions it. Oribasius & Aegineta also mention it; as does Van Swieten proceeding from Luxation in a Child.

Van Swieten describes another attended w. little fever. Aretaeus mentions it under Angina Syriaca. It is frequently confounded w. malignant sore throat. It occurs in this Country, and requires only external applications.

Angina from scirrhous Tumors, in Fonceils & Gullet

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The inflammatory Angina is carried off by Sweat, Diarrhea, seldom bleeding of Nose, very seldom by Metastasis to the Limbs, Pericardia, Region of Spleen. The most common Metastasis is externally to ye. Throat and efflorescence on the Breast. The Mumps is freqly carried off by Metastasis to the Testes; during this Patients are greatly affected, flutterings of Pulse and often Delirium. The morbid Cause is very mobile in all Anginas. The word Translation is to the Lungs, wh. frequently happens. Sometimes to ye. head.

Antecedent & procatartic Causes the same ye. produce Inflammation in general, and what determines that to the Throat. Natural Disposition frequently. New plaistered Rooms & newly white washed, wh. affects Breathing particularly. I never knew a Patient die from mere difficulty of swallowing.

Poysons: White Ellebore, Solanum, Bite of mad Dog, Mercury.

The Scirrhus is often the consequence of astringents injudiciously applied, and exposure to cold after Suppuration. Contagion.

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excepting those particular species before mentioned. Calculous Concretions under Frenum of ye Tongue and in Salivary Ducts, occasioning partial Dropsy, I have seen them as large as a small Hens Egg. It is sometimes critical, and carries off ye fever. The external Ear, salivary Glands & Teeth are often affected w. perhaps arises fm 3 branch of 5 pair of Nerves.

Catarrhus suffocativus arises fm acrid deflexions; rupture of Matter in Lungs, Polypi in Heart, Suppuration of Liver.

Cure of inflammatory Angina. When it only affects ye Tonsils Bleeding is unnecessary, and generally terminates in a few Days. But if attended w. fever, Bleed. But wherever Breathing is affected, very copious Bleeding. Celsus mentions People dying from faintings in Diseases of Breast. It is a common Rule to bleed first in the feet to make Revulsion; but the Veins are scarce large enough. The bleeding in sublingual Veins is scarce attended w. peculiar Advantages; generally Bleeding should precede it. A careful Hand is required, if the Veins are turgid it should be done. Bleeding from jugular is most effectual. Scarifications are of great Ben

sequence, both internal & external: Velum pendulum & Tonsils. Deep external cariffications have sometimes saved y. Patients Life. —

Cathartics are very proper. Clysters evacuate, rouse, and must be often applied w. a View to dilute, they should be frequently injected in this Case

Diet antiphlogistic. Patient kept in as erect a Posture as possible. Ligatures are scarce of consequence here. Pediluvia are proper. Blisters are often very serviceable here. Gargles should be used w. Judgment. When unattended w. fever they are often very good eg. Currant Jelly. But there is great Danger in astringent & repelling Gargles when great inflammation, and repels it often to the Head & Lungs; and also produce Scirrhus of Tonsils. Gargles of Brandy in beginning of slight Angina & Angina aquosa, often cure it. Alum & Sugar to y. Uvula, when elongated w.out Inflammation is good. Gargles where there is Inflammation should be emollient. Acids rather contract emunctories of Salivaries. Caustic Alkali diluted is y. most effectual Solvent of Mucus. Steams of warm

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Water relieve breathing greatly. Vinegar should be added w. great Judgment, for it occasions Cough. Emollient Herbs are very trifling in this Case. Injections by a cautious hand must be sometimes applied. External applications. Emollient fomentations & Cataplasms w. a View to forward Suppuration; they may also forward Metastasis to external parts if something stimulant be added. Celsus recommends Swallow's Nest boiled, and thinks eating of a Swallow a preservative. The Cervus cornuum was also of use, but acted only as the Liniimentum volatile does now: it produces often partial, sometimes universal Sweats. When Suppuration appears it soon breaks off itself; Coughing & Laughing generally does it. But a Lancet is very safe when it can be seen. Vomits are a dangerous Remedy to break the Abscess. Riverius mentions oil of Vitriol applied to ye. Abscess w. is dangerous. When Tonsils become fungous, they are left cut out, as they can be of no further Service. When Patient is threatened w. Strangulation, Bronchotomy may be performed. Asclepiades was ye. first that advised it; and it may be done without Danger the Aurelianus

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& Arelaus are against. It is a perfectly safe operation vid: Heister how it is to be performed. Angina aquosa is often cured by gently repellent & astringent Gargarisms. Angina convulsiva is freq.ly removed by dry cupping and emoll. fomentations to the Neck. If in Hysterics emoll. fomentations & Pediluvia & Blisters. If it proceeds from foulness of Stomach, Vomits. An Angina coming on chronic Diseases a warm restorative Diet is the only Cure. In y. Angina scirrhosa the Cicuta has lately been used besides a Variety of other Remedies. There is scarce any thing particular in the Treatment of Croupe. Leeches & Blisters to the Throat seem to be the best Remedies in beginning. Bronchotomy seems to be well adapted to this Disease.

Angina maligna s. gangrenosa. Appeared in Europe beginning of last Century, w.th many other Diseases. Appeared first in Spain, then in Italy & proved very mortal. Mercatus describes it well. Fothergill & Huxham are y. best on this Subject. Severinus also writes on it but as a Commentary on Aretaeus, but that was a diff.t Disease. It was first taken Notice of 30 Years ago in England, and seldom in Scotland.

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I shall describe it in its worst appearance. It begins wth alternate Heat & Shivering; small quick unequal fluttering P. rarely full and never any Fashion wth it; great Prostration of Strength & Spirits; Languor, Sighing and oppression & Precordia; fain disinclinations; Weariness & Watering of Eyes; pale thin Urine; sometimes turbid like Whey; white moist Tongue; a crimson florid Colour of ye Fauces, especially above the Tonsils, interspersed wth white ash coloured Spots, w^h are Roughs leaving an Ulcer under them; Breath very fetid; Efflorescence on Neck; Breast, Arm & fingers; and is often critical. It is first attended wth Vomiting & purging, w^h go off on efflorescence coming out. Head oppressed; slight degree of Delirium or Confusion of head; sometimes Coma. Countenance bloated & flushed; external Throat & face often swell, w^h is of oedematous kind. Ulcers soon put on gangrenous Appearance, and if mortal all that other Symptoms of putrescency soon come on. It is also hard by Evacuations of every kind as the putrid fever. Children often swallow

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Saliva, w.h occasions bloody Urine. Exacerbation at Night, succeeded by Sweat in Morning. Often on y.e 3.d day a critical Sweat. Deglutition is not difficult in proportion to Swelling. The pain feels as if parts were raw. Duration commonly 4 or 5 Days. A Discharge of Ichor from Nose as well as fauces. Tendency to Hæmorrhages: Menses frequently come on. Hoarseness & obscurity of Voice resembling venereal one from Ulcers. It leaves great Weakness & Languor, and hectic fever often w.h Night Sweats. Deglutition & Voice often remain a great while imperfect. It seizes Children & rather Girls than Boys, especially if wasted by Grief &c. Strong People are seldom seized and soon get over the Disease. Contagious. Prevails most in end of Autumn, and close warm damp Weather. Blood drawn in this Case of loose Texture, and frequently coagulates not at all. A white appearance resembling buffy Coat, often appears on y.e Top of y.e blood, w.h ought not to deceive us. Eruptions generally accompanies this Disease

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Indications must respect general State of the Body; and then topical Affection of ye Throat

Bleeding however it may be indicated is in general hurtful; tho it at first gives a little temporary relief, the Symptoms return w. redoubled Violence. It stops Salivation amongst ye many bad Symptoms it brings on. Neither Cupping nor Scarifying has been found of use. Scarifying ye fauces when Gangrene has taken place is useful.

Purging is attended w. equal Danger as Bleeding; but if prima Via are very foul, Glyster may be ordered. Purging encreases Surgeon to ye Throat and repels Efflorescence w. is always dangerous. After ye fever is gone off slight Purges of Rhubarb are proper.

Vomiting should be encouraged; but Emetics are hurtful. But in ye Course of the Disease a Vomit is often necessary to evacuate putrid matter that is swallowed.

Blisters to the Ears & Neck are useful.

Regimen should be entirely cordial. Red Wine is very necessary. Patient should be kept in Bed, for they cannot bear Cold, w. repels Efflorescence. Children state great

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Longing for solid food, wch should be indulged. The Decoction of Kinpharns Tincture of Bark w.th red Port Wine & Elixir of Vitriol is the best alexipharmic, cordial & antiseptic.

Bark is of great Consequence in all forms.

Volatile Alkali is an improper Cordial as a stimulant. The Throat should be often gargled w.th a Decoction of Cinchona w.th a little Honey & Vinegar & often a little Tr. of Myrrh. This carries off y.e Ichor & promotes Salivation. Decoction of Bark w.th Mel aegyptiacum.

Vomiting to be stopped by saline Mixture, Mint Tea & Port Wine w.th Aromatics. The same in the Diarrhoea and here often Opiates and Astringents must be added.

Hemorhages must be stopped. The Steams of Vinegar when they proceed from the Nose, and keeping him in an erect Posture.

Strangury is carried off by emolt. & carminative Glysters & fomentations ~~to the Belly~~

The Consequence of this Disease are best relieved by Bark, El. Vitriol, red Wine, Asses Milk & Riding —